The Outlook

Vol. 76 April 9, 1904 No. 15

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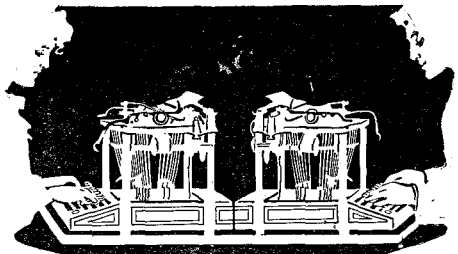

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The Outlook

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The Presidential Canvass

As the canvass for the Presidency progresses the situation clears somewhat, although it is still, so far as the Democratic nomination is concerned, very uncertain. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt by the Chicago Convention may be taken for granted, unless some political catastrophe happens between now and the date of the meeting. There is always a slack-water period in every Presidency, and Mr. Roosevelt has been passing through that period. In his case the opposition which develops, for various reasons, against every President has been much augmented and intensified by the difficult questions which he has had to decide and by the contrary opinions which his decisions have evoked; but as the time of the Convention approaches it becomes clear that the confidence of the country in his integrity, candor, and courage is unshaken; that the questions which he has decided have become matters of history, and that the wisdom of his decisions is being confirmed by events. The Democratic party, however, is still groping both for issues and for a leader. Mr. Hearst has secured a number of delegates, and the nature and vigor of his canvass are beginning to be understood. He has lost, however, the State of New York, which will probably go to St. Louis as a solid column in support of Judge Parker. Mr. Bryan is averse to Judge Parker, whom he has called on various occasions an "interrogation point," and Mr. Bryan will have great influence in the Convention. Judge Gray's name has been mentioned many times, and is a name which would carry great weight; but Judge Gray, unfortunately for this purpose, represents a very small State, and it is essential to the Democrats to carry several of the doubtful States. Judge Gray has a very considerable popularity with the mining people across the coal belt, which runs through several of these States. His attitude as a member of the Coal Strike Commission has given the miners confidence in his sympathy and his sense of justice; but he has offended his own party by supporting the President on the Philippine question, and, above all, he comes from a State which is of slight importance in the campaign. Mr. Hearst's success appears to be largely of a mechanical order, and now that his candidacy has become serious, the moral elements in the Democratic party are arraying themselves against it. Judge Parker is criticised in Democratic circles chiefly because of his reticence. His personal integrity, dignity, and admirable record as Chief Judge of the highest court in the State have made him many friends; and at this writing he seems to be in the lead as a candidate. His friends interpret his refusal to talk as an expression of his sense of the dignity of his position. It is quite certain that, while he is willing to accept a nomination, he is not working for it in any way unworthy of his record or his station. The Outlook was in error in stating recently that Mr. Hearst was a graduate of Harvard University. Mr. Hearst entered Harvard with the class of 1886 and was registered as a student for ce years, but did not graduate.

❀

The Service Pension Again

In response to Senator Overman's resolution requesting the Secretary to furnish the Senate a copy of the order to enlarge the Pension Act, reported in these columns last week,

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Secretary Hitchcock has submitted to the Senate a review of the administration of pension laws, in which he attempts to show that the executive order which has been the subject of so much criticism is within the executive power and in conformity with the existing laws and methods which have prevailed heretofore. He says:

> Disability, partial or complete, to perform manual labor is the sole measure of the right to a pension under this act of June 27, 1890. The element of manual labor is fundamental. If, in the adjudication of a pension claim, it shall be determined that the applicant's pensionable disabilities render him wholly incapacitated for manual labor, his pension rating will be accordingly, even though the applicant may be then occupied, with distinguished usefulness, in some field of intellectual endeavor.
>
> It is well understood that there is a natural decay of the physical powers, due solely to age, which impairs a man's capacity to earn a support by his own manual labor.
>
> Not only does the act itself provide that "each and every infirmity shall be duly considered," but the decisions under it uniformly recognize the principle that disabilities due to senility alone are pensionable.

Secretary Hitchcock declares that although age in connection with other disabilities has always been considered, there has never been any uniform rule in rating the infirmities due to age, with the exception of two classes, and that pension administration has had, therefore, some uncertainty and inequality. The immense number of cases under every act would make it impossible to secure uniformity and expedition in decision without laying down convenient rules for the weighing of evidence and for presumptions which long experience justifies. The executive order lays down as a convenient rule that one who is otherwise entitled and who has reached the age of sixty-two years is partially disabled from earning a livelihood by his hands, that one who is sixty-five is more disabled from performing manual labor, that one who is sixty-eight is in a still greater degree incapable of earning support by manual labor, and that one who is seventy is completely disabled in this regard; and the Secretary contends that such presumption is justified by general experience in active life. He estimates that the order will result in an increased expenditure annually of about $5,400,000. The Acting Commissioner of Pensions estimates that there are 182,000 survivors of the army who have not applied for pensions; that it is impossible to state definitely how many of this number failed to serve the required ninety days and receive final honorable discharge; that one-fourth would be a fair estimate, which would reduce the number to about 136,500; and that about 75,000 of these have reached the age of sixty-two and will apply. It is on this basis that the estimate of $5,400,000 is made. These statements throw light on the action of the Department, but they do not, in the judgment of The Outlook, justify the extension of the operation of the pension laws by executive order.

❀

To Investigate the Beef Trust

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution requesting the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the disparity between the prevailing prices of live beef cattle and the selling prices of dressed beef. This action of the House once more focuses attention on the whole question of the alleged control of prices by the packers' combine, against which an injunction was obtained by Attorney-General Knox in the United States Circuit Court in 1902. The attempt of the six great packing companies, composing what is popularly termed the Beef Trust, to raise the price of the meat supply met with a protest, at the time, which should have shown how abhorrent in the sight of the people is this particular manifestation of corporate greed. The injunction granted by Judge Grosscup sought to prevent (1) the raising or lowering of prices through agents by collusion; (2) the elimination of competition in the buying of live cattle (by agreements among the packers not to bid against one another); and (3) the custom of quoting high prices to induce shipments, and then lowering the bid when the cattle had reached the yards. These obnoxious practices, it is alleged, have not ceased for any length of time since the injunction has been in force.

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It is the purpose of the House resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, to secure a report by the Department of Commerce on the organization and methods of the combine, but the Department's first duty in the premises is to investigate the question of artificial price control. The statistics already supplied by the Department and cited by Mr. Martin tend to support the allegation that beef prices have for some time been maintained at an artificial level. Last August, for example, good to extra fresh beef ("Western sides") sold in Boston at $8.37½ per 100 pounds. In the preceding April such beef, in the same market, had brought only $6.50, although the packers in Chicago had actually paid a few cents more per 100 pounds for the live cattle in April than they paid in August. In April, with live cattle quoted at $5.35 in Chicago, the dressed beef in Boston brought only $1.15 more per 100 pounds, while in August, with live cattle quoted at $5.17½, the same quality of beef brought $3.20 more—a difference of 61.8 per cent. between the live cattle and the marketable meat. It will be hard to convince the public that such a rise, within four months, was due to any combination of natural causes. Since that extreme was reached the prices have gradually declined; at the present time they are practically the same as in the first six months of 1903. The question now is, If the price of dressed beef could be forced up last year from 6½ cents a pound to 8⅓ cents, with the stockmen's prices practically stationary, what is to save the consumer from a like experience this year? Leaving the retailers' profit entirely out of consideration, Secretary Wilson's contention that there is too great a difference between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays for meats seems to be fully justified. The rushing of young and underfed beeves to the Western stockyards has doubtless operated to keep prices down; but this investigation, started primarily at the behest of the Western cattle-grower, who believes that his interests have been betrayed by the packers, may bring to light facts of the gravest importance to millions of American wage-earners, to whom the rise of one or two cents a pound in the cost of a staple of consumption means infinitely more than a temporary depression in the Chicago market can possibly mean to a few thousand growers of Western cattle.

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The Panama Canal A decision has been rendered in Paris in the case of the Republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company. The court refuses absolutely to entertain the claims of Colombia. This decision leaves the French Panama Canal Company in a position to give absolute title to the United States, so far as the Company's rights and property on the Isthmus are concerned. Our Government had not regarded this litigation in Paris as a serious obstacle to the assumption of those rights and property, and Attorney-General Knox has intimated very directly that even an adverse decision in the French courts would not interfere with the legality of the transaction contemplated; yet it is gratifying to have even shadowy opposition removed. The decision holds that by going before a French Court Colombia tacitly admits the fact that it has lost sovereignty over the territory to be traversed by the Canal; that this sovereignty now vests in the new Republic of Panama; and that the Republic of Panama has full authority and power of administration. A meeting of the Panama Canal Company will be held at once, and the sale to the United States ratified. Thereafter nothing but ordinary formalities will delay the payment by the United States to the Panama Canal Company of the price agreed upon. Meanwhile a new bill for the Government's control of the Panama Canal has been introduced into Congress. The changes made from the bill introduced some weeks ago are in the direction of providing practical means and methods for the exercise of actual government in the zone ceded to this country by Panama, and for the proper sanitation of that region. In this Senate bill many details not originally considered when the first bill was prepared are considered. The Canal Commissioners are now on their

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way to make a tour of inspection through the territory to be traversed by the Canal, and with them go several experts who will take up thoroughly the important preliminary questions relating to improving the now lamentably bad sanitary condition of that zone. General Davis, of the Commission, will serve as the first Governor of the territory ceded to the United States; his experience in administrative work in Porto Rico makes him particularly fitted for that office.

❀

A Senator Convicted

For the first time in the history of the country, a United States Senator, actually holding office, has been convicted on criminal charges by a jury. There have been some instances of the expulsion of Senators from the United States Senate because of the existence of charges of treachery, bribery, or improper conduct, but in no one of these cases had a conviction already been obtained before a court when the Senate was called upon to consider the charges. The offense of Joseph R. Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, as it was found to exist by the jury, was disgraceful in the highest degree, because through it a man elected to safeguard the interests of the people in their highest National assembly deliberately betrayed those interests by taking money from a notorious and fraudulent concern which was attempting to swindle the people. The charge, in brief, was that Senator Burton accepted large fees to protect the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis from a pending ruling by the Post-Office Department debarring this concern from the use of the mails as fraudulent. Letters from Senator Burton were read accepting payment in monthly installments of five hundred dollars each, telling the company about the progress of the action against them in the Post-Office Department, and assuring them that he would "attend to matters here"—that is, use his influence as a Senator to prevent the issue of the fraud order. An appeal has been taken from the verdict of the United States District Court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which has final jurisdiction in the case. The conviction, it is said, is the first ever procured under the special act of Congress enacted in 1864. The question arises whether this conviction of Senator Burton automatically removes him from the United States Senate under the provision of the statute of 1864, that any person convicted thereunder shall be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government, or whether action by the Senate is necessary. The view seems to prevail that the latter course will be taken, and thereupon the second question arises, whether it is proper for the Senate to have a hearing on the case before its Committee on Elections and Privileges, and, as a result, declare Senator Burton's seat vacant, or whether it is incumbent on the Senate to wait until the case is finally settled by the Court of Appeals. That Court might, of course, order a new trial, and if that were done, the action of the Senate might seem premature. At the same time, it is evident that the Senate has the right to form its own judgment after hearing testimony, and to expel Senator Burton, if it sees fit, without reference to the fact of conviction.

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The Revolt Against the Machine in Kansas

Two significant revolts against State machines are in progress in the Middle West. In Kansas a Republican uprising has resulted in the defeat of Governor W. J. Bailey for renomination, and the selection in his place of Mr. E. W. Hoch, a country editor. This movement has gone on simultaneously with an analogous revolt among Missouri Democrats, having for its object the nomination for Governor of Mr. Joseph W. Folk, the vigorous prosecutor of the St. Louis boodlers. Curiously enough, in both States the canvass has been directed, not against the Governor personally, but against an evil party organization with which he has been allied. The dissatisfaction with Governor Bailey is based on the fact that he has allowed his advisers of the Republican organization to use the party machinery to further their own ambitions, politically and financially. The

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last session of the Legislature was notorious for its extravagance and petty stealing. The legislative pay-roll was padded and useless officers were multiplied. It was one of the jokes of the session that each transom of the Representatives' hall was in charge of a salaried "ventilator." The revolt against the scandals fathered by the machine found a leader in W. R. Stubbs, a new member of the Legislature, a contractor by profession, who was unfamiliar with "practical" politics and was disturbed by what he saw at the State capital. A believer in "the Roosevelt brand of politics," when he found that the Governor could not be depended on to stop the corruption, he decided, as he said, "to have a look-in" himself. Mr. Hoch, for thirty years editor of the Marion "Record," a man widely known and respected, seemed to him the most available candidate with whom to fight the machine. But the organization was so strongly intrenched throughout the State that, in spite of the general discontent with the administration, opposition was regarded as futile, and Mr. Hoch declined to try for the nomination. Early in January Mr. Stubbs issued a call to Republicans who opposed the machine to send representatives to a conference to be held in Topeka on the 13th of that month. The machine leaders asked, "Who is Stubbs?" and waited for a failure. But, to the astonishment of the politicians, between five and six hundred men responded to the summons, and it was observed that not one of the delegates rode on a pass. This convention "drafted" Mr. Hoch as its candidate, and he accepted. The machine was not yet seriously alarmed. Its factional opponents, comprising the party's disaffected politicians, shared its dislike for the Stubbs-Hoch movement. There was not an accomplished party worker behind the new candidate, and he had no county organizations to look after the delegations. But the popular resentment against the administration proved so strong that it needed only an opportunity to express itself. An early convention could not save the Governor. The January county primaries went overwhelmingly against him. Within a fortnight after the Topeka mass-meeting he had announced the withdrawal of his candidacy, and at the State Convention six weeks later Mr. Hoch was nominated without opposition. Since Kansas is normally a Republican State, the nomination is assumed to be equivalent to an election. The Hoch movement, once its success was assured, naturally received the support of all the professional politicians who had quarreled with the dominant faction—an undesirable element. But Kansas is looking forward to an independent and upright administration, free from the scandals that have attended the domination of the old machine. The State's experience shows what can be accomplished in the face of a perfectly organized machine by a spontaneous uprising of the people.

❀

Politics and Corruption in Missouri

In Missouri the situation has been more complicated. The men who have dominated the State Democratic organization have not been charged with corruption, but they have formed alliances with thieves and bribe-givers, and have allowed legislative boodling to proceed without interference. When the corruption in the last session of the Legislature—described by Mr. Steffens in the current issue of "McClure's Magazine"—became too notorious to be ignored, Governor Dockery refused to allow the State's Attorney-General to take part in the investigation until he was fairly badgered into granting the desired permission by a judge and Grand Jury. After the exposures following the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Lee, a confessed bribe-taker, the Governor's first public reference to the scandals was in a speech in which he said that he feared that boodling had been going on at the capital; but he assured his audience that it had "not cost the people anything," for it had been directed "against the corporations and other business interests." Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, is authority for the statement that just prior to the election of 1902 Mr. Dockery asked him to consent to the continuance of the case of "Ed" Butler, the notorious St. Louis boss, on the ground that the party

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needed Butler's services in the election, and if he were forced to trial he might make trouble. The Governor says he has no recollection of this, but the incident is characteristic of the machine's attitude. In view of the revelations of extensive bribery in the State Legislature as well as in the St. Louis Council, Mr. Folk, as leader in the attack on the boodlers, came to be considered the natural candidate for Governor on a platform declaring against political corruption. Since the Missouri Constitution prohibits a second successive term to the Governor, Mr. Dockery is not seeking re-election. There are, however, two active candidates besides Mr. Folk—Mayor Reed, of Kansas City, and Mr. Hawes, ex-Commissioner of the St. Louis police and a co-worker with Butler—both typical machine politicians who have united to fight the candidacy of the St. Louis Circuit Attorney. They are asserting that "boodle is no issue," that Mr. Folk has slandered his party in denouncing the machine for its acquiescence in the boodling, and that his refusal to support Butler's son for Congressman has made him "no Democrat." Amazing as it may appear to persons unfamiliar with the strength of party ties in a semi-Southern State, this last assertion, together with the fact that decent Republicans have commended Mr. Folk, are being seriously urged against his candidacy. In spite of the machine's denunciations, the St. Louis prosecutor has secured a strong hold on the rural districts. The Kansas City "Star," an independent newspaper which is making a canvass of the State, is persuaded that he would win easily in a fair State primary election. The chief element of doubt is believed to be the fact that the nomination is to be made by a delegate convention, which is to meet in July. The machinery for the selection of delegates is in the hands of the State organization. In St. Louis not long ago the police force—an adjunct to the State machine—was openly used to elect a Hawes delegation. So outrageous was the interference at the polls that the Methodist ministers of the city, by agreement, denounced it from the pulpit the next Sunday. In certain country districts the primaries have been ordered unexpectedly, in order to catch the Folk supporters napping. In one or two others the county committee has attempted to select delegates by a mass convention in which the presiding officer has simply ignored the presence of the Folk men. The State is becoming aroused, however, and Mr. Folk has been making encouraging gains of late. The alarm of the machine is evident in the recent talk of deserting its candidates and bringing out some hitherto unmentioned man of high standing "to beat Folk."

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Child Labor in New Jersey

The State of New Jersey has adopted a new child labor law. Whether it will create conditions that will be an advance upon those already in existence in the State is a question on which those who are opposed to the exploitation of children for commercial purposes differ. The new law prohibits children under fourteen years of age from working in factories or workshops. For evidence as to age, either a birth certificate, baptismal certificate, or passport is required. Children under sixteen years of age are prohibited from working more than fifty-five hours a week, or ten hours a day. The relation between compulsory education and the employment of children has also been better adjusted. The department having the enforcement of this law in charge has been reorganized. Its chief has been made responsible, and is given freedom in action. He can move his deputies to any part of the State. The appropriation for the department has been increased from ten to twenty-four thousand dollars. So far, the law seems to be a gain for the interests of the children, and as the bill was drawn by an official of a society for the protection of children, it seems as if it should be recorded among the advances in child labor legislation. But along with this advance there has evidently been also a step backward. Heretofore in New Jersey women of all ages, and minors under eighteen years of age, have been prohibited from working after six o'clock in the evening, except in canneries and glass factories. The

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new law repeals that provision. As a consequence, the provision in the new law prohibiting the employment of children more than ten hours a day is difficult of enforcement, for a factory inspector who remonstrates at finding children at work in a factory late at night can be told that these children began work late in the day, and that their ten hours are not yet expired. The only means by which he can disprove this is by taking testimony, and fear of the blacklist makes it difficult if not impossible to obtain witnesses. Moreover, there is now no provision regarding the time-limit to working hours for women. It is true that the former law setting such a time-limit was considered by some unconstitutional, and attempts to have it declared constitutional by the courts have failed. But the existence of such a provision gave to labor organizations a lever with which they frequently brought pressure to bear upon employers for the amelioration of the conditions under which women worked in factories. Now this is gone. On the whole, however, we must believe that this law is an advance, for, in spite of its practical defects, it establishes a more definite system. Improvements can in the future be built into the system. Citizens of New Jersey who desire improvement in conditions of labor can concentrate their attention upon specific measures rather than on general reform. But whether this is an improvement or not, the circumstances under which it was enacted are typical of the struggle that is constantly going on between those elements in a democracy which are actuated by self-interest on the one hand, and those which are working for better social conditions on the other. As in almost every such struggle, so in this, commercial powers have been astute in getting some advantage for themselves while appearing to make concessions.

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The "Grab" Bills in New York

Several bills have been before the Legislature of New York which are intended to extend the privileges of various franchise-owning companies. So evidently are their provisions detrimental to public interests through the granting or extending of privileges without due compensation—in one or two cases privileges which the people could not afford to grant at any price—that these bills have been by common consent designated the "grab" bills. One permits a company to use, practically without limitation, the water of Niagara Falls; another limits the territory which New York City can utilize for water supply, and is supposed to have been drawn in the interests of the Ramapo Company, of odious memory; another gives special privileges to a gas company; and others grant special powers to certain street railway companies. Political influence has been strong in getting these bills before the proper legislative committees, and has made their course in the Legislature much easier than it ought to have been. At last public opinion was so thoroughly aroused that on Monday evening of last week a mass-meeting was held in Cooper Union, New York City, to protest against these bills. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and non-partisan in character. One of the most notable speeches of the evening was made by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, formerly United States Minister to Spain. The conditions which this meeting was called to condemn are of National importance, not because of the specific results which might flow from them to the State of New York, but because they illustrate the prevailing relation of the people to corporations which they have created and have privileged. It was on this side of the subject that General Woodford laid emphasis. He acknowledged at the outset that he was a Republican and a corporation lawyer. Nevertheless he stated his fear that there was growing up in the community a controversy between the corporation and the citizen. The possible dangerous result from this controversy he thus specified:

> The corporation is an absolute necessity to-day, as much so as the electric light, the railway, and the bank; but unless the men who have charge of corporate interests are very mindful of the great power they wield, and of the jealous disposition with which the people regard them, there is danger that the corporation may suffer, to the detriment

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of the people; and, on the other hand, my fellow-citizens—and I want to say it very plainly—there is great danger that you may come to think unwisely and unjustly of corporations and corporate necessities, and may substitute passion for reason.

This criticism from such a source, like the criticism of trades-unions from a union official, to which we referred some weeks ago, indicates how the discussion of such subjects can and ought to be carried on, apart from reckless agitation. General Woodford also distinctly laid on his own party the responsibility for these bills. As a result of this mass-meeting, and other expressions of public sentiment, the "grab bills" are unlikely to become law. Even should they be reported out of the rules committee and passed, they are not likely, it is hoped, to receive the Governor's signature. This episode in the history of New York legislation is an addition to the many instances of the influence over legislation wielded by public discussion. If our legislative bodies are becoming less and less places for debate and more and more efficient machines for making laws, it is also true that popular discussion of public measures is having more and more weight with legislators.

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Reform the Building Laws

The general presentment made in New York City by the Grand Jury with regard to the recent loss of life by the collapse of the Darlington building is of general interest because it goes to the root of the difficulty. While censure is bestowed upon the men in actual charge of the work, still greater censure is bestowed on the owner of the building, who did not employ proper assistants, and on the building inspector, who was, said the Grand Jury, not only grossly negligent, but entirely unfit for his position, and a man who should be immediately dismissed by the Department. The Building Department itself is frankly and severely censured for its failure to discover that this building had been erected as far as the eleventh story in accordance with plans which had been positively disapproved by the Department. The recommendations of the Grand Jury are specific, and, if adopted, should make such calamities impossible. They ask for the prohibition by law of the erection of steel and iron buildings without the immediate supervision of the original architect or a competent expert licensed by the city of New York; demand that the inspectors of the Department be competent engineers; urge that not only shall violations be reported by an inspector, but that he shall report daily what steps are taken toward remedying the defects; and, finally, propose the passage of a law allowing the city superintendent of buildings summarily to stop work on any building in process of erection, when the building endangers public safety. It is quite evident from this presentment that nothing like adequate inspection of buildings is provided for under the present system, and that even where serious defects are discovered there is no legal power in the Building Department to stop the work. The action of the Grand Jury should lead to immediate and drastic legislation.

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The War in the East

Now that the newspaper correspondents have been allowed to go forward from Tokyo toward the front, although under very close supervision, it is possible that we may have clearer accounts of what is actually taking place in the field of operation. The discrepancies between Russian, Japanese, and Chinese accounts of the main recent events in the war are so great as to be almost amusing. Thus the engagement in northern Korea on March 28 has been variously reported as a slight skirmish in which there were very few casualties on each side, and as a fight in which four hundred Russians were killed or wounded and many captured, with Japanese losses of only thirty—the latter undoubtedly exaggerated report, needless to say, does not come from Russian sources. What seems certain is that, after a more or less sharp engagement between advanced bodies of hostile forces at and near Chongyu, the Japanese have occupied that town, said to be the largest place between Pingyang and Wiju, and have since pushed on still further north to Sonchon, which is only forty miles south

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of Wiju, where the Russians are in force. This has led to a belief that Russia does not intend to resist the Japanese advance seriously until it reaches the Yalu River. Equally discrepant are the reports about the attempt of the Japanese to block the harbor of Port Arthur, mentioned in these columns last week. Admiral Togo's formal report says that the entrance was blockaded except for one small channel, and it is surmised that the Japanese still persist in their intention of completing the work. Russian accounts naturally place stress on the unquestionably gallant conduct of the torpedo-boat destroyer, the Silni, and it seems probable that the intrepidity of the Silni's commander alone saved the Russian fleet from being "bottled up." From Port Arthur comes a vivid description of the injury done to the Russian cruiser Bayan, "in the recent bombardment" (presumably that of March 22), which states that thirty-nine men on that ship were killed or wounded. The proclamation of martial law at Niuchuang places that port positively in the field of actual operations, as it has been evident from the first that it must be. Incidental to the full assumption by Russia of the possession of Niuchuang was the removal of British and American flags from some private residences; but, on the remonstrance of the diplomatic authorities, the Russian officials allowed these flags to be replaced. Before long it is probable that access of neutral trading vessels to the port will be made impossible by the measures taken for its protection, and the foreign war-ships now at the port will withdraw or be permanently blocked there. Military critics of the war have expressed surprise that the Japanese have not yet made a movement toward attacking Niuchuang, and despatches assert that the place has now been strongly garrisoned by Russia, and is protected by a hundred large guns.

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The British Mission in Tibet

If public interest were not fastened upon the Farthest East, the terrible slaughter of Tibetans at Guru last Thursday by the British force under Colonel Younghusband would have sent a thrill of dismay and horror through the whole world. Nothing but stern necessity could justify the killing of four or five hundred men caught in a trap and mowed down by superior weapons in the hands of European invaders. It may be that that necessity existed, for full reports have not arrived, and the conditions which preceded the fighting are not clear. Tibet, as readers of The Outlook will remember, is a territory embracing nearly five hundred thousand square miles, with a population of about six and a half millions. Lhasa, the capital, is the residence of the Grand Lama, the head of the Buddhists throughout the world. He is the custodian of the Buddhistic sacred writings, and of certain alleged secrets. He is believed by pious Buddhists to remember his previous lives and to have died and reincarnated himself many times. Sober European historians have noted the significant fact that the Grand Lamas have a curious habit of dying very young, and that the country is governed by a power behind the throne, which, as in many other Oriental countries, educates rulers to be tools by enervating and debilitating them, and quietly removes them when they arrive at a point where they may declare their independence. The Tibetans, however, attach supreme importance to the impenetrability of their country as a protection to their secret writings, and Tibet has been heretofore, save for a few adventurous explorers, an unknown country. In the modern world, however, no countries can remain unknown, nor can any city permanently hold itself aloof from the tides of travel and from the eagerness of men to know and record what is going on in all parts of the earth. Tibet has the misfortune to be of great possible importance both to Russia and to England. The headwaters of the Yangtse are in Tibet, and the British claim that the region must be kept free from Russian control in order to protect the British sphere of influence in the Yangtse valley in China proper. They also claim that the Russians have been intriguing in Tibet and that many of the Buddhist priests who are in the hierarchy are pledged to Russian interests. The Russians, on the

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other hand, insist that the British are preparing to establish a protectorate over Tibet.

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The Slaughter at Guru

When the British Government some time ago invited Tibetan authorities to send representatives to India in order that certain frontier depredations and violations of treaties might be explained and arranged, the Tibetans, true to their ancient policy, refused to come; whereupon the British sent into Tibet what is commonly called a mission, with a large military escort, under the command of Colonel Younghusband, assuring the Tibetans at the same time that the seclusion of the capital would be respected, and that no expedition would make any attempt to reach Lhasa. The expedition had reached Guru, and Colonel Younghusband was, according to report, attempting to disarm a body of Tibetans on the opposite side of a wall which had been built across the highway to oppose the advance, when the Indian troops who formed part of the British expedition made a flank movement and inclosed fifteen hundred Tibetans in a circle, the intention being to capture them without any loss of blood. The Tibetans, however, did not fall in with this programme. There was an encounter on the outskirts of the crowd between the Tibetans and the Sikhs in the English ranks. If reports are to be trusted, a Tibetan fired and wounded a Sikh, whereupon all the Tibetans drew their swords and rushed upon the invaders. The English promptly opened fire on the mob. The Tibetans, unable to break the British ranks and unable to escape by the rear on account of the wall which they themselves had built, fell like sheep and fully half of them were killed before the affair ended. Among the dead were a leading Tibetan general and several leaders of the party who have most strenuously opposed foreign influence in Tibet. The news of the slaughter was received in England not only without elation, but in many quarters with a feeling of humiliation. The arbitrary invasion of a country which desires to keep itself free from foreign influence can be justified only on the ground of the highest needs of civilization; and to mow down with modern weapons a brave people who, in defending their country, are caught in a trap, can find its justification only on the ground of supreme necessity. This affair can hardly give satisfaction in England, where the uneasy feeling that things are being done in many parts of the Empire on a basis of force, without justification in moral necessity, is growing.

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Coolies in South Africa

The educational question in England has been almost pushed into the background lately by the intense feeling awakened by the proposition of the Government to introduce Chinese contract labor in the mining districts of South Africa. What used to be called in Mr. Gladstone's day the "Nonconformist conscience" has taken fire at the proposition to reintroduce what would be practically a form of slavery under British rule. A storm of protest has swept the country; and when the matter was voted upon in the House of Commons the Ministry was sustained by the small majority of fifty-one votes—a little more than one-third of the normal strength of the Ministry. The debate which preceded the vote was prolonged, passionate, and at times acrimonious. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, declared that nothing the Government has done since the close of the South African war had so sorely tried the English people as this sanction of the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa; that if this policy were kept up, an element of weakness would be introduced, not only into the Transvaal, but all South Africa, and that there could not be conceived a greater departure from the principles by which Great Britain had hitherto made her way in the world than the importation of aliens as bondsmen of mining speculators; he declared that the provisions of the bill would make the Chinese laborers virtually slaves. The supporters of the Government were entirely on the defensive and spoke very guardedly of the situation. Mr. Balfour said that it was a question whether the Transvaal should be allowed to go

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through a grave commercial crisis, or use Chinese labor.

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The Government Position

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, asserted that the introduction of Chinese labor was only the means which the Ministry had adopted to bridge the transition period until the blacks have increased sufficiently to fill the demand for unskilled labor. Mr. Lyttelton had previously stated very succinctly the case of the Government in the matter of Chinese labor. He declared that he was convinced that in the long run the workingmen of England would understand; that in the circumstances of South Africa white unskilled labor cannot be introduced; that the prospect of increased employment for white skilled labor there depends upon the sufficiency of unskilled native African and Asiatic labor; that the increased prosperity of the Transvaal will very materially affect for the better manufacturing employment for all classes of labor in England. The case for the mine-owners in the Transvaal may also be stated very briefly. They claim that the mining interest, which is the foremost interest of the Transvaal, is almost paralyzed for lack of labor; that the local supply of black labor is insufficient, and that the majority of the mines are not sufficiently remunerative to make the payment of the high wages demanded by the white miners possible; that it is undesirable, for racial reasons, that in that country white men should do the work which is commonly known as black men's work; that the people of the Transvaal of every class and interest are in favor of the importation of Chinese coolies, subject to proper regulation.

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The Liberal Position

The answer to these arguments, stated briefly, is: that the most profitable class of mines in South Africa could earn reasonable dividends with white labor, but that the lower grade of mines can be made to pay only with either Kaffir labor or imported cheap labor; that the country needs more labor if its progress is to be maintained, and that the progress depends largely on the rapid development of mining interests, but that the situation does not involve the necessity of introducing coolies; that some sacrifice on the part of the mining interests of the Transvaal, the English stockholders, and the English taxpayers may be necessary, but that these sacrifices should be made in order to secure a pure white population of British and Dutch stock, and unless the English people are prepared to take Asiatics in partnership with them in South Africa; if they are willing to do that, India will supply all their needs, and there is no reason why China should be drawn in; that the black population of South Africa furnishes ample material for all the labor needed in that country, if only fair conditions of pay and treatment are insisted upon, and that the country can be made a white man's country—that is to say, its work can be done largely by white men under conditions of life which make it possible for white men to live and work there—if the English are prepared to take proper steps regarding tariff and railway rates and to supervise the immigration to the country. The position of the Ministry, in which it has been sustained by a small majority, appears to be that there is a crisis in the Transvaal, and that as a temporary measure imported labor is to be introduced under conditions which are alien to the English spirit and foreign to the spirit of the English Government.

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Consuls and Missionaries

A widely traveled gentleman, whose opinions, gathered around the world, find frequent utterance in print, has lately been telling the law students at Boston University what he thinks of American consuls and missionaries. As to consuls, he is reported as saying that many of them are unfit and incapable; and as to missionaries, that they "don't dare to say anything about the consuls, for they are more or less in the same boat," and "do more harm than good." The opinions of men of much higher distinction and better opportunities for sound judgment are worth recording on the missionary question. Chulalongkorn, King

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of Siam, has said publicly: "American missionaries have done more to advance the welfare of my country and people than any other foreign influence." Marquis Ito, Prime Minister of Japan, has stated that "Japan's progress and development are largely due to the influence of missionaries, exerted in right directions when Japan was first studying the outer world." Sir Augustus Rivers-Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, says: "In my judgment, Christian missionaries have done more real and lasting good to the people of India than all other agencies combined. They have been the salt of the country and the saviors of the empire." Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, affirmed in 1896, the year of massacre: "The one bright spot in the darkness that has covered Asiatic Turkey has been the heroism and common sense of the American missionaries." Prince Malcom Khan, Persian Minister, said: "I have always considered the presence of your missionaries in Persia a providential blessing." Such testimonies are abundant from men of the highest standing, of our own as well as of other nations.

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Suppressing Religious Orders in France

As was foreshadowed in these columns last week, the French Chamber of Deputies, by the decisive majority of 316 to 269, has passed the bill submitted by M. Combes for the suppression of all forms of teaching by the religious orders, thus completing the legislation begun during the Premiership of M. Waldeck-Rousseau three years ago, and undoubtedly going far beyond the intention of the originator of the policy. Under the first act unauthorized teaching orders which had been carrying on their work without legal sanction were suppressed. In some of the more pronounced Roman Catholic sections of the country, like Brittany, there have been serious local outbreaks. As a whole, however, the country seems to have been with the Government in its attitude. The minority opposed to the bill in the Chamber of Deputies was eminently respectable, but failed to make a sufficiently forceful opposition to impress the country. It has contented itself chiefly with obstruction. The present bill makes no distinction between authorized and unauthorized religious orders, forbids all teaching by the religious orders in France, and provides for the suppression within ten years of all orders now holding authorization to teach. Existing congregations are prohibited from recruiting new members. Severe penalties have been provided in case attempts are made to evade the provisions of the act. The Premier has carried his own party with him in this drastic policy. There have been several defections of well-known Republicans, and amendments have been passed which have modified to a certain degree the drastic character of the original measure; but, in its entirety, no legislation of recent years directed against any body of citizens has been more complete or more drastic in its provisions. It means the entire secularization of education in France; the State proposes to take the place of the teachers in all the religious orders. It makes national public teaching inevitable, and it makes any other kind of teaching illegal. No course is now open to the Roman Catholic Church in France except to conform to the provisions of this law; but the attitude of the Papacy is still to be defined, and there is very grave doubt as to the ultimate effect of a body of legislation which not only assumes the entire function of education, but excludes the historical and traditional religion of the country from any share in it.

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The Progress of Electricity

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that some of those now living may see electricity substituted for steam on the great railroad systems. Already, as we have pointed out previously, railway trains of average weight and length have been run on small and experimental lines with decided success. These comparatively short lines have evolved in some cases also extraordinary speed; particularly is this the case with the line near Como, where a speed of over one hundred miles an hour has been obtained for distances of several miles at a time.

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In this country, as is well known, there are in active operation several electric branch lines, and there is evidence that this application of electricity is to be enormously expanded within the next few years, while the trolley lines on their side are evidently working toward heavier traffic and greater power. A notable indication of the scientific trend in this direction was announced last week from England. The line from Liverpool to Southport, a distance of nearly twenty miles, formerly operated by steam, has been turned into an electric third-rail system, and service is now being rendered in most acceptable fashion. What can be done in the way of improvement by such a change is shown in the statement that on this branch road, where formerly thirty-six trains a day ran from Liverpool to Southport, now there are sixty-five, and the increase in trains for the first few miles out of Liverpool is even larger. Not only this, but there has been a gain of a third or more in speed, and an increase in the number of express trains. The Northeastern Railway of England also has adopted electricity for a considerable part of its great suburban traffic.

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The Philippines for the Filipino

On another page we print an article by Mr. James A. Le Roy on "The Philippine Tariff." Mr. Le Roy, who, as secretary to Professor Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, became an authority on affairs in those islands, emphasizes at the outset the essential need of economic freedom. Government is not an end in itself, but a means. The end is life; and as life is more than meat to the individual, so life is more than any form of government to a people. It is highly important that discussions about schemes for the government of the Philippines should not obscure the really vital needs in comparison with which every governmental scheme is of only secondary importance.

With regard to the intellectual and moral life of the Filipino, the United States is already doing the sort of thing that a Government, necessarily limited in function, can do. It has settled the friars' land question, and has made religion free in the islands; it has also established and promoted a public-school system. In other words, it has established conditions of intellectual and religious freedom. It has not, however, established conditions of economic freedom. One illustration of this is to be found in the present tariff, concerning which Mr. Le Roy writes. Another, to which Mr. Le Roy also refers, is to be found in the shipping law.

Under the present law, commerce, not only between the Philippine Islands and the United States, but also between the various ports of the Philippine archipelago itself, must, after July 1st of this year, be transported only in vessels of American registry. This means a double blow to the prosperity of the Philippine Islands. On the one hand, it hurts their foreign trade, for even if there should be enough American vessels to carry Philippine goods, the fact that a monopoly would be created makes inevitable a higher freight rate which the Filipinos must pay. On the other hand, it means a practical paralysis of the inter-island trade. At present that trade is carried on in vessels belonging to inhabitants of the Philippines or to foreigners, and under the command of seamen who are thoroughly acquainted with the uncharted waters of the archipelago. If these vessels are excluded, there will be none to take their place, and there are certainly no American seamen who have the special experience and qualification of these Filipino and Spanish sailors. If, therefore, nothing is done to prevent the extension of the coasting trade laws to the Philippines, a hardship will be laid upon the Filipinos without even the feeble excuse of adequate advantage to the United States.

In response, however, to urgent appeals from Secretary Taft, a bill (known as the Frye bill, with amendments) has passed the Senate and is now on the calendar of the House of Representatives, postponing until July 1, 1905, the application of the coastwise laws to the trade between the Philippines and the United States, and postponing indefinitely the

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application of those laws to inter-island trade. As it stands, this bill is a great gain. The only question is, Does it go far enough? To the mind of any one who believes that our dealings with the Philippines should be actuated by other motives than merely those of self-interest, there should be no doubt as to the merits of this bill, except as to whether the postponement of the law concerning trade between the archipelago and the United States, as well as inter-island trade, ought not to be made indefinite. In other words, it is doubtful whether there is any advantage to be found in extending our coastwise laws to the Philippines at all, so long as the freedom of trade which exists within the territory of the United States is not extended at the same time. As Secretary Taft has said, "If you are going to apply the protection theory to us, you ought to give us the benefit of the protection theory." To restrain Philippine trade first by laying upon it the weight of a tariff, even though it is somewhat reduced, and then by limiting it to a monopoly of carriers, is to put a double burden upon the islands which we cannot lay on a foreign nation and would never be willing to lay on ourselves.

In our treatment of the Philippines the danger of oppression will come from the commercial rather than the political side. Even though we should grant that our relation to the Philippines has an analogy in Great Britain's relation to her American colonies before the War for Independence, we should find historic confirmation of this fact. The cry for political independence then came only after years during which Great Britain determined her commercial policy for her own supposed advantage at the expense of her colonies. As John Morley has said, "If the severe pressure of the mercantile policy, unflinchingly carried out, had not first filled the colonists with resentment and deprived them of their prosperity, the imperial claim to impose taxes would probably have been submitted to without much ado." It is commercial oppression which most quickly and surely arouses antagonism. And it is, also, commercial oppression which we Americans, when impelled by self-interest, are most likely to promote. The man who, advocating the extension of the coasting trade laws before a committee of the House of Representatives, said, "We are not in this business for our health. We do not receive large salaries as presidents, or secretaries, or treasurers, and so on. We do this business for our living, not for love," represents those who, whether in the United States or the Philippines, bring to bear the sort of pressure that needs most to be resisted.

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Is the President Extravagant?

Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, the eminent translator of Plato and one of the most gentle and delightful men ever produced by Oxford University, once, in a moment of natural resentment at some unjust criticism of some of his administrative acts, laid down this rule for a man of action: "Never retract. Never explain. Get it done, and let them howl."

There are times, however, when explanations or denials are necessary even for men of action, if not by way of justification of certain courses pursued or certain acts performed, at least by way of relieving the honest solicitude of friends who, on hearing definite accusations made and not knowing the facts themselves and receiving no denial from the person accused, are greatly disturbed and troubled. No man in this country so suffers from false and gossiping stories, and from his inability to make his honest and indignant denials public, as the man who fills the office of President. It is a common idea that Washington, owing to the supreme nobility of his character, to his supreme importance to his country, and to the supreme necessity for National safety of a united and patriotic people during the first Presidency, was spared the personal slanders and attacks which are all too common in political life. The contrary is, however, true. The current newspapers and political literature of Washington's time contain the basest and meanest personal attacks upon him; he was accused of

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personal moral laxness, of extravagance, of snobbishness, of military ignorance, of political incapacity—in fact, of the whole round of moral and official defects which a base partisan antagonism is constantly seeking for and rejoices when it thinks it discovers them.

Similar attacks are made upon President Roosevelt. A typical one is contained in the following paragraph from the "Commercial Appeal," of Memphis, Tennessee:

> We want to see a Democrat in the White House again for a number of reasons. He is needed there in the interest of economy. Mr. Roosevelt makes too many demands upon the people's purse to satisfy his vanity, to amuse his children, and to exalt ME. There is a probably not a palace in Memphis that cost as much as $50,000. The President wants $100,000 to build a stable for his horses. His private naval review last summer cost the people over $200,000. He appropriated for his own use and that of his family a $500,000 naval yacht, had over $50,000 worth of furnishings put in it, and has also had smaller vessels assigned to the task of nursing the Roosevelt kids at Oyster Bay. The White House has been enlarged at an expense of $500,000, a $2,500 tennis-court has been built for his children, and the living expenses have been about triple. We would like to see a Democrat in the White House in order that a period might be put to this carnival of graft and extravagance.

At first glance these charges seem so extravagant in statement and so unchivalrous and un-Southern in spirit as to deserve no attention. They are, however, being circulated through the country so widely by unscrupulous partisans that The Outlook proposes to state the facts—not for the sake of the reputation of Mr. Roosevelt, who is perfectly competent to take care of himself, but for the sake of those citizens who, without access to the facts, are justly disturbed when the President of the United States is openly accused of snobbish extravagance and no denial is made. The facts in the case are as follows:

No appropriation has been made for a new stable at the White House. Without the knowledge of the President, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds reported that, inasmuch as the present stable is on unhealthful ground, and the horses, which are Government property and not the personal property of the President, became sick in it, the Government ought to build a new stable. Whoever is elected President next autumn, decency and good business management call for a new stable.

There was no private naval review last summer, and the review that did take place did not cost the people a penny beyond the usual expenditures for the proper maintenance of the navy. The review to which the Memphis "Appeal" refers took place in Long Island Sound, in the presence of hundreds of spectators, and was far less private than the ordinary reviews held off the coast. The review was made solely because the officers of the navy, a body of men of whom every American, whether Democrat or Republican, ought to be proud, felt it would be a good thing to have the President show a personal interest in the fleet.

There is no such thing as a Presidential yacht. Perhaps the "Appeal" refers to the Mayflower, which is ordinarily used by the Admiral and Secretary of the Navy in the prosecution of their necessary duties. Not a dollar has been spent upon furnishing this vessel for the use of the President or his family. The President has been aboard either the Mayflower or the Sylph not more than ten times during his term of office in the Presidential chair, and those occasions have been times when the President was exercising his natural and necessary duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

As to entertainments at the White House, the fact is that when the President receives guests at his table at dinner or luncheon, he pays the butcher, the baker, and the grocer out of his own pocket. It is true that there is a tennis-court on the White House grounds, but it cost less than four hundred dollars—which is a much smaller amount than was expended upon the greenhouses under previous administrations. We think there can be no serious objection on the part of any decent American to the President playing tennis with his children, and it is impossible for them to play tennis except on the White House grounds.

Finally, the enlargement and improvement of the White House was made, not

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on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, but on the initiative and with the approval of Congress without regard to political party. The White House was unsafe and unsanitary, and Congress rightly thought that it was improper and undignified to leave it longer in the condition in which it was before the present renovation. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and Congressman McRae, of Arkansas, both well-known and influential Democrats, were among the Senators and Congressmen who took the lead in having the changes made.

There is no question that the American people at large wish that their President, whatever may be his party, shall live in dignity and with appropriate surroundings. The White House is not a private residence. It is open to visits both of Americans and of distinguished officials and travelers from other countries. The Outlook ventures to say that the President and his family accept their temporary home in the White House as one of the burdens, not as one of the advantages, of the Presidential office. No American with any knowledge of the habits of dignified living can object to the reasonable expenditure of money which has made the White House more efficient as the executive office of the President and more appropriate and beautiful as the place in which public receptions and official dinners are given for the benefit, not of the President's family, but of the entire American people. As a matter of fact, President Roosevelt, although a Republican by name, is thoroughly democratic in his tastes and manner of life. The editor of the Memphis "Appeal" is quite within his reasonable and just rights if he desires to see a Democrat in the White House again; but he is justly open to the criticism of insincerity when he bases his demand for a change of administration on the ground of a National desire for personal economy in the President's expenditures. The days when Senators and Congressmen and Cabinet officers chewed wooden toothpicks in public and spat tobacco-juice with equal facility at every point of the compass have, happily, gone by. The American people no longer want that kind of simplicity. They want public officials to do their work effectively, with despatch, and with reasonable expenditure of money, but they want them to live in conditions which make for comfort, health, and dignity.

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Devout Remembering

Forgetting and remembering are results of the same mental operation. We remember when we fix our attention upon a past incident; we forget when we turn our attention away from it. In this, as in all our experiences, we are to overcome evil with good; we are to erase the pictures which dishearten, depress, and discourage us, by substituting for them the pictures which hearten, encourage, and inspire; we are to forget our sorrows by remembering God's comfort; we are to forget our sins by remembering God's forgiveness. Our mind is more subject to our will than we are apt to think. The memory is a gallery whose walls are covered with many pictures; we can choose what pictures we will look at. This is what Paul means when he bids us bring "every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ." It is always easier to turn our eyes from one picture to another than to close our eyes altogether. The easiest way to forget what is best forgotten is to remember what is best worth remembering. The easiest way to forget our own follies and failures and sins is to remember God's goodnesses.

The involuntary consciousness of the divine Presence is the result of a voluntary attention to the effect of that Presence in our lives. If we wish that a sense of the Great Companion shall be always with us, we must fasten our attention upon those experiences which bear witness to his presence. This is the reason why the Bible lays such stress on special remembrances of God: Attend, it seems to say, to his manifestations of himself in special experiences; so you will learn to realize that he is in all experiences. "Remember that thou wast a bondman in Egypt, and the Lord redeemed thee." "Remember the days

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of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee." "I call to remembrance my song in the night. . . . I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High." "Seek the Lord and his strength, seek his face evermore. Remember his marvelous works that he hath done." This last verse interprets the other; it is by remembering his marvelous works that we seek his strength and his face. Remembrance of his past graciousness is the way to win the consciousness of his continual presence.

In this is the value of securing certain times and places for the special cultivation of our conscious fellowship with God. It is true that all places are holy ground; that all times are sacred times; that God is in all our experiences. But it is also true that we shall not see him if we do not look for him, and that the mind is so subject to the law of association that we shall most easily see him in all places and at all times if we form a habit of looking for him in certain sacred places and at certain sacred times. It is doubtful if Ezekiel would have seen God in the desert if he had not first seen him in the Temple. Even Christ had his special hours set apart to devotion; no man is so saintly that he can well dispense with aids to the devotional life which Christ found valuable if not absolutely needful. This is the value of public worship. We go to church, not for the sermon, or the music, or the prayers; we go for the atmosphere. When I am with a hundred devout men and women, who have in some measure a consciousness of the divine presence, or even a consciousness of their need of it, their vision gives vision to me, their imagination enkindles my imagination, their heart-hunger awakens my heart-hunger. This is the devotional value of sacred art. My grandchild has been making me a visit; and every morning we have taken him to the photograph of his mother, and he has spoken to the photograph: "Mamma!" The picture has kept her in his remembrance. Doubtless there is a danger lest the soul shall substitute the image for the reality, the crucifix for the Christ. Whether the danger outweighs the advantage, whether the Second Commandment is to be interpreted as forbidding all graven images, or only all worship of graven images, I do not here discuss: for the object of these pages is not discussion, but exposition and interpretation. But I may remind my Roman Catholic readers that their own Church forbids them to venerate the image and bids them use the image never as a substitute for the living Person but only to recall him; and I may remind my Protestant readers that it may be less acceptable to Christ to forget him altogether than to recall him to our thoughts by means of a statuette or a picture. That we may rise above the use of sacred symbols I do not doubt; but no one can doubt that we may fall below it. This is the value of those quiet hours which the night sometimes affords us. Insomnia has lost its dread since I learned the meaning of the Psalmist's declaration: "My mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips when I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches." The sleepless hours are joyful hours if they can be spent in such remembrance. One does not lie tossing restlessly to and fro, wondering whether he shall ever fall asleep again, anxious lest he shall prove unfitted for the morrow's duties, trying to put himself to sleep by endless combinations of numbers or by repeating senseless rhymes; he lies restfully and reads in the book of his remembrance the record of his Father's love, or looks calmly at the morrow's duties or the morrow's perils because he looks at them as through his Father's eyes, or communes with his own heart and in its uninterpretable experiences hears the voice of his Father, or simply is still and knows that God is God; and he finally falls to sleep as a child in his Father's arms, and wakes in the morning more refreshed by his hour of sleeplessness than by all that the hours of sleep have brought to him.

The Great Companion is not dead. He is not talking, nor pursuing, nor in a journey, nor sleeping and must be awakened. It is we who are talking, and pursuing, and in a journey, and sleeping and must be awakened. If we

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will stop our talking and listen, we may hear him; if we will stop our pursuing after we know not what, we shall find him at our side; if we will return from our journey into the far country, he will come forth to meet us; if we will rouse ourselves at the voice of conscience which every now and then pierces to our consciousness and disturbs our slumbers, we shall find ourselves in his presence. For still as of old is it true:

If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there:
If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there.
If I take the wings of the morning,
And dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea;
Even there shall thy hand lead me,
And thy right hand shall hold me.
If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me;
Even the night shall be light about me.
Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee;
But the night shineth as the day:
The darkness and the light are both alike to thee.

L. A.

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Concerning Vivisection

We publish in this issue of The Outlook two dispassionate and thoroughly rational articles on vivisection. We do this that our readers may have both sides of the question clearly placed before them; Bishop Lawrence and Dr. Leffingwell are not far apart on the main points at issue. Both articles show the widespread feeling that vivisection must be very carefully guarded and regulated. The chief point of difference is with regard to regulation by public authority. Man's relation to the lower orders of creation is accurately expressed in the account by the ancient prophet who wrote the account of creation contained in the first chapter of Genesis:

And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

The animal creation is made for man, and he has a right and a duty to use it in whatever way will best minister to his highest life. He has not a right to treat animals cruelly, because all cruelty is wrong, and because cruelty does not minister to man's highest life, but dishonors and degrades and deteriorates him. But with this definition, which is a definition, not a qualification, the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, and every living thing that moveth upon the earth, are subservient to man, and to be used by him. He has, therefore, a right to hunt and to fish, to slay and to eat, to use the horse to carry burdens and the dog to watch his flocks, the bee to hive his honey, the hens to laid eggs for him, the birds of the air to sing to him; and by the same right he may use them in vivisection, if such use will minister to the health, the life, the welfare of the human race.

There are two and only two questions involved in the problem of vivisection. The first question is, Does it minister to the health, the life, the welfare of the human race? To this there can be but one answer, the affirmative one. Then it ought to be practiced under such conditions as will make its ministry to man the greatest, its pain to the animal the least. The second question is, What are these conditions? Vivisection before pupils in the grammar school and high school, vivisection merely to gratify an idle or morbid curiosity, vivisection which has no definite health-giving end in view, vivisection which is regardless of and indifferent to the suffering of the animal, is wrong, because it does not really minister to human well-being. The vivisection of science, the vivisection which is really seeking to learn the secrets of life and death, vivisection pursued with serious purpose in order to alleviate human suffering and to prolong human life, vivisection carried on under conditions that reduce as far as possible the suffering of the animal operated upon, deserves commendation, not criticism, and its practice under these conditions belongs in the rank of the great modern philanthropic achievements.

Whether vivisection should be subjected to governmental supervision is a question to be determined by the social conditions in the special locality. If in point of fact in any locality public sentiment cannot be trusted to prevent needless cruelty, then intervention is legitimate. If public sentiment can be so trusted, governmental intervention is needless, and needless governmental intervention is always pernicious.

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The Vivisection Problem: Two Views[1]

I.—Vivisection and a Humane Spirit

By William Lawrence
Bishop of Massachusetts

MANY people are puzzled to-day about the question of vivisection. Is it humane? Is it not cruel? Has any man the right deliberately to experiment on a hundred guinea-pigs in the hope of making some discovery? Granted that a discovery is made, is it worth the sacrifice of the lives of many dumb, helpless animals?

Perhaps it is a presumption on the part of any one who has not a scientific training to write upon the subject. I have thought, however, that some people might like an expression of opinion from a layman in science who has given some consideration to the question.

Some twenty-five years ago I was called to a family in my parish in which a terrible scourge held sway. Diphtheria had struck the home: one child lay dead, another with heartrending gasps was struggling for breath, another was in the early stages of the sickness; their lives were doomed. As one watched the mother's agony and the children's cruel sufferings, his thought was, "O for some relief from this dreadful scourge!" If, by the taste of a tender pigeon or chicken, life could be sustained, how quickly would we serve it! If twenty miles away there were a physician who could stay the disease, the father would ride his horse even unto death to fetch him. Other children near by were dying of the same scourge. What were the lives of a hundred pigeons or a hundred horses, if only the scores of children who were doomed to die of diphtheria in that city during that winter could be saved?

Twenty-five years have passed, and to-day, when diphtheria enters a home, lives are comparatively safe. Thousands, literally thousands, of children are playing in our homes, thousands of men and women are doing their part towards building up our Nation, who, except for the beneficent discovery of anti-toxin, would, so far as any one of us can see, be dead to-day. Many animals have been sacrificed in the progress of the discovery, to be sure. Horses are to-day put to discomfort and some slight pain in the manufacture of the material. But the free distribution of anti-toxin among the poor of our great cities and its use in the hospitals are saving thousands of human lives. Mothers receive back their children to life again.

I start with this discovery, for in it are suggested a few points that we need to keep in mind.

In the first place, I assume that we all agree that man depends for his life upon the use and sacrifice of animals. Every chicken and turkey on our dinner-tables tells us that. The milk that we drink is gained at the cost of the anguish of the cow which is bereft of her calf. The slaughter that goes on in our abattoirs is horrible to contemplate, if we put our mind upon it and dwell on the details; yet every one of us lives daily upon the results of the slaughter.

On the other hand, this is true: this generation is probably more sensitive to the thought of pain and suffering in animals than any other in history. The blessing of anæsthetics has so released humanity from the awful terrors of suffering that we cannot endure even the thought of what our fathers passed through. Surgery has become so skillful and painless as to have lost much of its terror. Operations certainly fatal one year are comparatively safe the next year, and are almost without danger the year after; so marvelous has been the increase in the knowledge of the human body, and of the action of its organs and the intricacy of its parts. There never were so many people under the knife as there are to-day; there never have been so many lives saved by surgery and medi-

[1] The Outlook's editorial expression of opinion on this topic will be found on another page.

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cine as now; and there never has been so little suffering among the sick and injured. At the same time that these conditions prevail it is also the fact that vivisection was probably never before so much practiced.

The people demand, therefore, and rightly demand, that there shall be no unnecessary suffering laid upon even the lower animals. They will not allow cruelty or willful injury in any form. The Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the stringent legislation against cruelty in this last generation are the efficient expressions of the feelings of modern society. No class of men, not even the leaders in science, are or should be exempt from these humane laws. Where there is cruelty, willful injury, or unnecessary loss of life, there the State enters, arrests, and imprisons or fines the guilty.

Here, then, we have the situation. For the life and welfare of men, animals must be sacrificed; we all accept this fact when we sit down to our Sunday roast beef. The cruel or unnecessary sacrifice of animals is universally condemned.

The question in connection with vivisection is, How far have we a right to sacrifice animal life and to inflict pain upon animals for the welfare and life of man?

No one of us would undertake to say how many guinea-pigs could be set against the life of one little child. One? Ten? A thousand? How many against the lives of a thousand children? Clearly, child life and man's life are of high value. The practical question for all of us who desire the welfare of man and the saving of children's lives is, Which shall be sacrificed—men and children, or animals? For experimentation must go on, if lives are to be saved. Shall the experiments be on children or on mice and rabbits?

Shall we allow our children, thousands on thousands of them, to decline in health and become subject to all sorts of diseases through breathing the vitiated air of school-rooms, or shall we follow with interest the careful experiments with animals breathing vitiated air, thus discovering methods of purifying the air, and by the sacrifice, it may be of many, many mice and rabbits, protect and sustain the health of the children of our cities? Shall we allow our surgeons to experiment on the patients in our hospitals, killing man after man in the fruitless attempt to remove one kidney; or shall we encourage them to experiment again and again, and a thousand times again, if necessary, on all sorts of animals, that they may safely undertake the operation when the next sufferer at the hospital is brought to them?

All these things mean vivisection. So did the discovery of the circulation of the blood, on which all surgery and medicine rest; so also artificial respiration, skin-grafting, the alleviation of angina pectoris, and the cure of hydrophobia. To vivisection and experimentation on animals are due, at least in great part, our increasing knowledge of that terrible scourge, tuberculosis, and the means of preventing it. In the amputation of a limb, in these days almost bloodless and painless, nearly every step in the operation has been dependent upon the experience gained in experiments upon animals. The discovery and application of antiseptics have enormously reduced the death-rate in hospitals and sick-rooms, sufferings untold are avoided, and tens of thousands of valuable lives are saved. In his researches towards this discovery Sir Joseph Lister was dependent upon vivisection. In fact, one can hardly name a disease or form of suffering the partial relief of which has not had some relation to vivisection.

Could not these discoveries have been made without vivisection? Some would say "No," and they would have good reason for their answer. I would rather say, "I don't know," but I do know that they were not made without vivisection, and I am sure that without vivisection they would not be known *to-day*. And are not the hastening of the discoveries and thereby the saving of thousands of precious lives worth all that they have cost?

That some vivisection is probably necessary is, I think, the verdict of almost every one who thinks of the subject at all. Still, there are many ques-

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tions and doubts lingering in the minds of the people. Perhaps I may put some of them in such form as they have come to me, with a few suggestions for consideration.

(1) "Is not vivisection attended with unnecessary cruelty?" it is asked. "We read of surgeons and students in Europe who do horrible things; we see illustrations that shock us." What may be done in Europe I do not know, though I have the impression that doctors and scientists there are, as a rule, humane men.

What is done in our own communities interests us more closely. Now, if there is any case where an animal is cruelly operated on, if it is put to unnecessary pain, it is time for those who have the evidence to call in the police. Our people will not tolerate cruelty.

It is well for us to remember that, with very rare exceptions, the subject of vivisection is completely under the influence of anæsthetics. If the animal moves, however, by reflex muscular action, it is very difficult for some persons not to imagine that it is in pain. We are often told by those who deplore the practice that the subject writhes and struggles.

A bit of personal experience has helped me on this point. Called to undergo as a young man a slight surgical operation, I was etherized. They were not so skillful in giving ether in those days as now. In the midst of the operation I struggled and fought as in the utmost agony. I awoke to find myself on the floor with a rug on top of me, on which the doctor sat to hold me down. The operation was successfully over. My parents were in the utmost distress at the pain I must have suffered—a distress quickly relieved when I told them that my only sensation was a funny dream of a fight, in which I came off second best—not a suggestion of pain.

We need to keep in mind that a hundred dogs may be studied under vivisection and then killed, and beyond the discomfort attending etherization feel no sensation equal to the prick of a pin. And if a student or investigator allow one dog to suffer unnecessarily, he is liable to arrest for cruelty.

There are, as I have just suggested, very exceptional instances where anæsthetics may interfere with the object of the experiment; even in those cases the slightest carelessness as to suffering or unnecessary continuance of pain is, under the law, criminal. Granted even that some pain and suffering are necessary, we must remember that these experiments are carried on with the sole purpose of so advancing science as to relieve men and women from far more suffering and agony than animals endure.

(2) Again, we are asked, "Why should medical students be allowed each one to experiment on animals? Why shouldn't they be shown in the hospitals how the work is done, and then sent forth to do it?"

Why should the motorman be compelled not only to understand the mechanism and see others handle the car, but also to handle it himself under direction before he is trusted with the lives of passengers? Because there is something in personal experience, in the touch, the sense of friction on grades and curves, which no lessons can give.

Medical science is concerned with life, and life must be studied at first hand. The body and its organs are marvelously intricate. Will a mother allow a young doctor to cut open her child's body, if he tells her that this is the first time he ever had a knife in his hand for action? She would let him know in no measured words that he could try his experiments on some one else first; and that is just what the medical student, under the careful direction of his teacher, does; he experiments, so far as is necessary and only so far, on animals, in order that he may not be compelled to experiment on children.

(3) A third question arises, "Why may not the State have an oversight of all these things, and employ agents to inspect and see that everything is done in a humane way?"

One is struck at first thought by the apparent good sense of the proposition. On second thought, one is prompted to ask why the State should take this responsibility and go to this large expense. And if it should, would the results justify the action?

The Harvard Medical School and, I

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take it, every medical institution are glad to welcome any disinterested and intelligent persons and show them all their methods. Is it worth while to hire agents to force doors that are already open? Are there authenticated cases of cruelty so bad or numerous as to demand inspection?

Again, agents would be required so skilled and advanced in scientific knowledge as to understand the purpose of the operation, its intricacies, and its relation to other operations. Can the State pay for such men? Agents ignorant of the subject would be worse than useless.

In England vivisection has been sharply restricted; the inspection system prevails. The work of science has been so hampered that, to the minds of some, the leadership in surgery at least is passing over to America and other countries. Even Sir Joseph Lister, one of the great benefactors of his race, is said to have been compelled to leave England after the passage of the restrictive act of 1876, that he might carry on his investigations in behalf of the saving of human life.

The great safeguard against cruelty in vivisection is not legislation or inspection, but the high professional spirit of doctors and investigators. Taking them as a body, is there any set of men to whom we will more confidently trust our health and lives and those of our children? We find them tender and humane in our homes and in the hospitals. We cannot believe that they become brutes in the laboratory, or that they will countenance brutality. We must believe that their ruling motive in life is humane, the good of humanity; and for the good of humanity the sacrifice of animal life is necessary.

We men and women, citizens, who are not doctors, have a vital interest in the subject. Public opinion is powerful.

We want to make the investigator realize that not a sparrow falls without the Father's care, and that he has no right to sacrifice even one humble animal more than is necessary for the good of man by the advancement of science. We want also to hold him so rigidly to his great and beneficent work that he will not hesitate to sacrifice one animal or a hundred if thereby science is so advanced that even one little child may not perish.

Whether men approve or disapprove of vivisection, all are, I believe, led to their opinions by a spirit of humanity. On that common ground we all stand.

II.—For Restriction and Limitation

By Albert Leffingwell, M.D.

Author of "The Vivisection Question;" Director of the American Humane Association, and of the Vivisection Reform Society

IT was about thirty-five years ago, in the city of New York, that I first saw a painful vivisection, performed by a distinguished physiologist for the purpose of impressing upon the memory of students certain physiological facts. Not long after, fortified by observation and personal experimentation, while engaged in teaching some of the elements of physiology to a class of young men, it occurred to me to avail myself of this method of instruction; and accordingly an invitation was extended to the class, or to any one who cared to be present, to come to my improvised "laboratory" at the close of the school session. To my gratification, every member of my class was present; and though a third of a century has passed, I still remember vividly the enthusiasm which my few experiments seemed to excite. Of course, to use present-day phraseology, "no more pain was inflicted than was necessary for the success of the experiment." I could honestly affirm, too, that "anæsthetics were always used;" but nevertheless the accident of "incomplete anæsthesia" occasionally happened during my demonstrations—just as I had seen it occur during the experiments of most accomplished vivisectors. Certainly I felt no compunctions; was I not helping forward, in some slight degree, the cause of Science?

It was a period of intellectual ferment, especially for young men. Brown-

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Séquard, one of the most cruel vivisectors that ever breathed, visited this country, gave a science talk in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church—where we were all proud to shake his hand—and vivisected a lamb, without anæsthetics, before the students of a certain medical school, to illustrate his theories. The great names of Tyndall, Darwin, and Huxley were ever on our lips. The medical student of that day was accustomed to smile with significant contempt at any criticism of vivisection; painful or not, it concerned only the scientist. Possibly my vivisections continued for a year or two, during the winter terms.

But, one afternoon, the President of the Polytechnic Institute chanced to visit my laboratory after I had gone home. There he found some pigeons upon which I had performed, before my class, the celebrated experiment of Flourens on the brain. The next day there was remonstrance, with a request that vivisection immediately cease, and that use of the blackboard take its place. The protests of President Cochran deeply impressed me. Going abroad after graduation in medicine, I saw in Paris and elsewhere experiments so atrociously cruel, carried out with such complete indifference to the causation of agony for mere purposes of demonstrating what everybody knew, that the question of their utility and justification was constantly in mind. Admitting that the experiments helped a student to remember his lesson, was that sufficient to justify the agony they cost? I could not assert it. But everything was not painful. Would it not be possible, without impediment to scientific discovery, without injury to scientific teaching, to draw a line which should distinguish between what is permissible and what should be condemned? The extreme pro-vivisection advocates in this country demand that everything shall be permitted to an advanced student of physiology or a teacher of the science. The anti-vivisectionists, on the other hand, as a rule, insist that all use of the lower animals for scientific purposes be legally forbidden. Each view has the merit of simplicity. Yet there are objections to each. And so, twenty-five years ago, I took the position, ever since maintained, that in this matter of vivisection there should be, not abolition of experimentation, but legal regulation.

Within the limits of a brief paper it is manifestly impossible to mention all the objections that exist regarding more radical views, or the arguments supporting a middle course. Some of these, however, may be briefly stated.

Let it be conceded, in the first place, that a law abolishing every form of experimentation upon animals, with heavy penalties for its infraction, would do very much to lessen the evils of vivisection, and particularly of painful vivisection. Of course it would not prevent the investigations of science, if any were deemed sufficiently important to warrant defiance of the law; it would simply place vivisection on a par with gambling, which, although a crime, is nevertheless practiced to a greater or less extent in every large city. That abolition would occasion any infinitely great injury to human interests, as is sometimes claimed, is most improbable. All the claims of utility are exaggerated when controversially necessary; I do not believe that the average length of human life would be diminished by an hour if never another painful experiment were made, or if all the drugs of Christendom—barring perhaps half a dozen—were dumped into the sea. The latter event is certainly remote, with human credulity as it is to-day; so, too, is the abolition of all animal experimentation. Carried into legal effect, such abolition would prevent all painless demonstrations of scientific facts against which the charge of cruelty could not be urged; it would prevent researches which might be exceedingly useful at times in the detection of crime or the causes of disease. Some day, in the distant future, I believe that the human race will take into consideration its whole duty toward our lower kindred. But to-day, in a world of butchery of animals for food, for sport, for clothing, for outer adornment, and for convenience, to expect that society will prohibit even the *painless* forms of scientific research and let all the rest exist, is to expect the impossible. Nevertheless, an agitation which keeps alive a great ethical ques-

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tion cannot be in vain. The service which the abolitionist rendered to the cause of human freedom is the service which the anti-vivisectionist has rendered the cause of humaneness to the lower forms of life.

The position of the free-vivisection party is also simple. For the vivisector it claims absolute freedom from every form of legal regulation or supervision. If he wishes to perform a painless experiment, well and good; if he desires to perform the most excruciating of agonizing operations, merely to demonstrate some well-known fact—well and good also. "Hands off!" is the cry of the vivisector in America, as well as elsewhere. But there is a difficulty. When a leading professor in a great medical school tells the world that "a brief death by burning would be considered a happy release by a human being undergoing the experience of some of the animals who slowly die in a laboratory," and that "the time will come when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as it does now to burning at the stake in the name of religion," does one fancy that absolute freedom to perform such experiments will be conceded without inquiry or protest?

Assuming, then, the desirability of some reform, how may it be effected without resort to absolute prohibition, and without impediment to scientific progress? This is the problem of the hour. Sometimes we are told that vivisection is already most carefully restricted by the vivisectors themselves. Well, here is a fair test. Suppose a European physiologist of eminence, whose cruelty is world-renowned, to come to this country, and to be invited by the director in charge of some American laboratory to repeat an experiment involving the utmost degree of torture—*what would prevent?* Any conceivable experiment may now be performed, provided only that permission be accorded by the director in charge of the laboratory. We cannot depend to-day upon our superior humanity. Some of the worst vivisections recorded in history have been made in an American laboratory within the past ten years. "The law should interfere," said Professor Henry J. Bigelow, M.D., of Harvard Medical School, a few years ago. "There can be no doubt that in this relation there exists a case of cruelty to animals far transcending in its refinement and in its horror anything that has been known in the history of nations." I do not take Dr. Bigelow to mean that every vivisector is cruel, or every laboratory a den of cruelty. He means only this: that where there is no legal restriction *everything is possible, because, somewhere, everything has been done.*

But how far can we go with State control of vivisection without detriment to scientific advancement? Limitations of space prevent anything but the briefest outline of what may be done in the direction of reform.

First. Every laboratory where vivisection may be legally carried on should be licensed and placed under the charge of some responsible director. This certainly can harm no one.

Second. The privilege of vivisection should be accorded only to persons holding a State license, granted only upon some specified examination of qualifications, intellectual and moral.

Third. The director in charge of each place licensed for vivisection should cause to be kept a register, wherein should be recorded (1) the number and species of animals received for experimentation; (2) the number of experiments made, and the species of animals upon which they were performed; (3) the object of each experiment, whether for research or for instruction of students; (4) whether the experiment was painless, and whether the animal was permitted to recover from the anæsthetic. An annual report, giving facts and figures desired, should be required from each laboratory, and published for information of the public.

This is by far the most important condition of any reform. It does nothing but this: it removes the veil of secrecy behind which vivisection is now conducted. What objection to such publicity can possibly be urged by men who have nothing to conceal?

Fourth. No painful vivisection should be permitted simply as a demonstration

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of well-known facts; and, if at all, only for purposes of great utility and with every precaution against abuse.

Inasmuch as we are told that painful experiments are seldom, if ever, performed nowadays, why should there be any objection to this provision?

Finally comes the important question of laboratory inspection by a salaried officer of the State. To this the most strenuous objections have been urged. Some of these seem to me not unreasonable. If admission to all laboratories were freely accorded to certain classes, such as clergymen, physicians, and members of the State Legislature, I am inclined to think that paid inspection could be given up. Others, however, regard something of the sort as of supreme importance. The late Dr. Bigelow, of Harvard Medical School, declared that "every laboratory ought to be open to some supervising legal authority competent to determine that it is conducted from roof to cellar on the humanest principles," in default of which it should be suppressed. Here, then, is opportunity for compromise. If we can once agree that it is desirable to prevent certain abuses of vivisection, there will be no long dispute as to the method.

Thus, briefly, I have attempted to outline the views of those who, despite considerable misunderstanding of their aims, are working simply for the legal regulation of vivisection in the United States.

The Philippine Tariff[1]

By James A. Le Roy

SIX years ago now the public sentiment of the United States was interpreted by those who officially represented it as demanding a war against Spain, if war were necessary to free Cuba from what was very emphatically deemed to be "Spanish misrule." It was the war begun in such a spirit and with such purposes proclaimed to the world that led us to take over the Philippine Islands. From one and another cause we were, during the first three years of our occupancy of those islands, principally engaged in establishing our sovereignty. During the past three years we have been mainly engaged, as regards both our representatives on the ground and our Government in Washington, in organizing constructively the administration of the islands and in outlining more clearly our policy toward them. In so doing we are not only morally bound to respect the general principles of government which we attacked Spain for violating in Cuba, but we have, through our executive representatives, on many different occasions promised the Filipinos that we would follow such a course. We have, in fact, forced them to acquiesce in our nomination of ourselves as trustees to perform this mission.

In more than one respect, particularly with regard to political organization, we have already gone far toward making our word good. But the life of a people is even more important than its form of government, and genuine economic freedom is something which should be placed above a scheme of political institutions, something in fact to the securing of which every political scheme should be subordinated. And in this vital respect we have done some things not exactly compatible with the high aims we announced in 1898.

When we were negotiating the Treaty of Paris, we practically announced to the world that we would maintain the principle of the "open door" in the Philippines. We did at once, under military government, abolish the discriminations that existed in the customs tariff of the islands in favor of the products of Spain, and we enforced this tariff and the one which succeeded it in the same manner against ourselves as against Spain and other nations. Beyond question, too, we have administered the custom-houses in the Philippine ports both more honestly and more efficiently than they

[1] An editorial expressive of opinion on some phases of the general subject here treated will be found on another page.—THE EDITORS.

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were ever before administered, and there has been a gradual but steady approach to greater competency and speed in this branch of the government. But in so far as the revised tariff which we substituted for the Spanish schedules in late 1900 is designed by its classifications to introduce a discrimination in favor of American goods, it is decidedly a question whether we have not in spirit violated the "open door" principle. There is less moral ground for criticism on this score in connection with the schedules where the classification is really and equitably drawn so as to discriminate in favor of the more honest goods, and American goods of this sort in consequence reap the advantage. But our procedure in regard to the tariff in general has inevitably weakened the force of our attempted lectures to Russia about a fair field and no favors in securing the trade of the Orient. If this be true of our Philippine tariff in general, how much more true is it of the provision made by Congress in March, 1902, whereby the export duty imposed on Manila hemp in the ports of the Philippines is rebated on all such shipments which arrive at some port of the United States after a direct voyage. The diplomatic representatives in Washington of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland have, one after another, registered the protests of their Governments against this discrimination, and have invited our attention to the declaration of principles which we made at Paris in 1898.

All this has direct bearing upon our conduct toward the Filipinos themselves only in so far as we have by these laws limited their markets in our own behalf. They are, however, well used to laws discriminating in favor of the home country, and would, for the present at least, quite likely consider themselves benefited rather than aggrieved by measures designed to bind their commerce more closely to that of the United States. They wish, however, to see some measure of reciprocity about this; they cannot, nor can any American citizen who is not wary of some imaginary pocketbook interest, see why the great colossus of the American continent should help himself to good slices of preference in their import and export trade, and jealously refuse them anything but an imaginary piece in return, lest forsooth this undeveloped archipelago of seven millions of people, still suffering from the ravages of war, and more recently scourged by disease and locusts, might, some time in the uncertain future, seriously conflict with his tobacco and sugar industries.

In a splendid fit of generosity, we lowered our tariffs against the Philippines to 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates. In other words, we gave the islands a chance at our markets in return for the payment of *three-fourths of high protective rates*, and rates conspicuously high upon the two products which, aside from hemp and coprax, they export to any extent, viz., sugar and tobacco. (Hemp was already free in our tariff, for our own benefit, and coprax is manufactured to no extent outside of France.) On the other hand, we took for ourselves preferences in the classifications of the Philippine tariff, which is, on the average, a *15 to 20 per cent. tariff* (as against the 60 to 70 per cent. average of the Dingley tariff); and, more than that, we exempted the Manila hemp coming direct to our markets from the export tax, which is a legitimate source of revenue to the Philippine Government (it being, like the tin of the Malay Peninsula, a product in which those islands so nearly have a monopoly that an export tax can be levied upon it, within reasonable limits, which comes out of the pockets of the foreign consumers, not of the producers). The result is that, in spite of the very great increase in the hemp production of the fiscal year of 1903 (it jumped from an average of less than $14,000,000 in value for the three preceding years to a value of $21,700,000), the Philippine Government secured revenue on but $9,390,000 worth of this product, as $12,315,000 worth of it came to the United States and secured the rebate. The practical result of our philanthropy was, therefore, that we deprived the Philippine treasury of about $525,000 of revenue that it would otherwise have had on the increased hemp crop that improved conditions made it possible to produce (the

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largest the islands ever had); while the offset which we were supposed to give them, in the form of a refund of the 75 per cent. of Dingley duties we collect on Philippine imports into the United States, amounted to a paltry $110,000. Our cordage and twine manufacturers have had the advantage of the preferential arrangement, which has practically freed them from dependence upon the London market for their hemp, and our farmers are supposed incidentally to have reaped their share of this advantage in a reduced price of binder-twine. In return, we have not given back to the Philippine treasury more than about one-fifth of the revenue of which we have deprived it, nor have we been willing to lower the duties against other Philippine products sufficiently so that the islands in general would be compensated for this loss by new and wider markets.

Of the Philippine exports of the fiscal year 1903, hemp exports amounted to 66 per cent. of the total of $33,120,000. Coprax, or the dried cocoanut, came next, with $4,475,000, practically all of it going to France, as stated. Sugar amounted to 12 per cent., or $3,955,000; tobacco, to $1,880,000, or 5 per cent.; and all other exports to a little more than $1,000,000. The tobacco exportations were about equally divided between leaf and manufactured tobacco, and the United States took of all this amount slightly more than $43,000 of leaf tobacco, and less than $4,000 of manufactured tobacco. To be sure, last year's tobacco exportations from the Philippines were from 10 to 30 per cent. less than in former years, but the crop will have to make some tremendous strides before it can threaten seriously our home industry of tobacco-growing. We bought nearly $10,000,000 worth of Cuban tobacco in 1903, and some $4,350,000 worth of Sumatra leaf. Even supposing that the entire Philippine crop should be brought to the United States by free entrance or very low duties—a supposition which is untenable considering the moderate French and Spanish demand for it, and the fact that it has yet to make for itself a market here—it would appear that there is no imminent risk of ruination for either our tobacco-growers or our cigar-makers. And the Federal party has cabled from the islands that the Philippine tobacco can make no headway in our markets unless it be admitted absolutely free in manufactured form and at as low a rate as 25 per cent. of the Dingley duties in the leaf.

Senator Dietrich, of the beet-sugar State of Nebraska, was the chief spokesman during the last session of Congress of the opposition to the reduction of the duties on Philippine sugar and tobacco even to 50 per cent. of the Dingley rates. The entire Philippine sugar exportation last year, which has been stated as worth less than $4,000,000, amounted to some 120,000 tons, all of it raw or brown sugar. The bulk of this went to Japan and Asia, the United States taking less than 38,000 tons, valued at $1,335,000. Comparisons have been introduced to show that this trade was increasing dangerously, and it was seven to ten times as great as in either 1901 or 1902; but, as a matter of fact, the Philippine trade in sugar with the United States has not regained normal figures. It formerly ranged far above these figures, both before and after the change of tariff in 1895, averaging about 55,000 tons from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, and rising in 1894 to over 60,000 tons, with a value of $3,650,000, and in 1896 to over 70,000 tons, with a value of $2,250,000. How genuine is the nature of the bugaboo held before the beet-sugar raisers of the United States is indicated by the fact that we imported in 1902 nearly 1,500,000 tons of sugar, being in need of something like 1,250,000 tons of raw or low-grade cane sugar to meet our expanding national consumption. Opponents of a reduction of the tariff have stated that the Philippines could very speedily dump 400,000 tons upon us annually. Their greatest exportation prior to 1898 amounted to 261,000 tons, and the chief demand for Philippine sugar, under conditions at present existing and that must exist at least for a long time, is from Asia.

But this is not the whole story. The American coastwise and navigation laws were, by the tariff act of 1902, suspended with reference to the Philippine Islands

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only until July 1, 1904. It is now proposed that they shall go into effect on that date, as they have in the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, contiguous to our shores. This would mean that no goods could be carried back and forth between the ports of the United States and the Philippine Islands, or between the ports of the Philippine Islands themselves, except in vessels having American registry. This in the face of the fact that 97 per cent. of the Philippine exportations to the United States and 90 per cent. of the United States exportations to the Philippines are carried in foreign bottoms, and the percentage of foreign-built vessels engaged in the inter-island trade is even higher. Inasmuch as all the vessels of American registry engaged in the Philippine trade are on the Pacific coast, and the cordage and twine manufacturers have their plants in the eastern and east central part of the country and import their hemp in vessels sailing to New York via the Suez Canal, they are of course up in arms. They can be trusted to look after their own interests; and, in one way or another, the American farmer, interested in the price of twine, will have his interests attended to. The question is, How does this sort of policy square with our promises to the Filipinos and the world? Is it nothing at all that we take steps still further to restrict their already slender opportunities in our markets and to introduce an era of arbitrary stagnation in their inter-island trade, because of the excessive rates that the few vessels having a monopoly in it will be able to charge? Ships with American registry are not in the Philippine Islands, nor even in our own ports, in sufficient numbers to supplant those that would be thus arbitrarily thrown out of the Philippine carrying trade. The owners of such vessels as there are would, of course, be benefited, and richly, and it is supposable that the shipbuilding trade would be somewhat stimulated by such a step, for a few years at least; but, solely in the interest of a few, are the people of the whole United States going to give a deliberate slap in the face to the Philippine Islanders, now once more beginning to recover confidence in their own resources?

Let us see how we are improving upon Spain. Before the sixteenth century was ended and her first conquests in the islands were thirty-five years old, she had restricted trade with the islands, and through the islands with China, to government vessels, restricted the size and value of the cargoes, imposed discriminative duties on the articles of this trade in her home ports and between the islands and Mexico, and limited the Philippine trade at last to a single port in Mexico. Again in the seventeenth century she well-nigh throttled the growing commerce of Peru, Mexico, and the Philippines by her rigid projects for giving the silk-manufacturers of her home cities the cream of the market. Decrees, projects, and protests there are innumerable during all the early period of her colonial history. But the other nations of Europe were then in that business, as our own colonial history recalls. Spain, however, never shook herself really free of the old illiberal colonial régime. She abolished the voyages of the government galleons in 1815, but meanwhile a private company had received a monopoly of the trade of the Philippines with the outside world and even between the islands. It did not practically make good its opportunities, but it stood in the way of the development of the resources of the archipelago almost until the building of the Suez Canal. Then there came upon the scene a modern steamship company, which, though it had not a monopoly of the Philippine trade, was well subsidized by the government. The progress of the archipelago from 1860 to 1898 was made, in a large degree, in spite of Spain's paternalistic schemes, and was due mainly to the growing colony of foreign business houses in her few cities.

Are we prepared to repeat Spanish history and Spanish methods? Our present economic policy toward the Philippine Islands is cast in the same molds.

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The Women of America[1]

Eighth Paper—The American Woman of Letters

By Elizabeth McCracken

IN reading the various lengthy volumes, and the even more widely various brief essays, written by Americans and by foreigners with regard to the development and characteristics of American literature, it is interesting to note that, however irreconcilably their opinions concerning certain aspects of the subject may differ, upon two points, at least, they are apt to be invariably in entire agreement. These two points, it need scarcely be said, are: that into the making of the literature of America has entered much that is neither of America nor for America; and that in the use of their favorite literary form, the short story, not only American men of letters, but American women of letters too, have acquired a peculiar and particular excellence.

The influence exerted by the Old World upon the literature and art of our New World has long been a topic of comment—comment as diverse as it is tentative. What is the nature of this mysterious influence? does it affect the method or the spirit of the American worker? Is it an influence touching mere craftsmanship? or does it penetrate and affect, not the manner of making a picture, but the picture itself? In Mr. Howells's delightful story, "The Coast of Bohemia," there is a description of an impressionistic painting of a distinctly and completely American subject which may not inaptly apply to many of the literary results achieved in America by Americans. "It's like it," says the girl in the story, of the scene depicted in the painting; "that's the way I've always seen it; and it's beautiful. But somehow—it looks as if it were somewhere else."

If men of letters in America have—as even their most friendly critics must admit—so made their verbal pictures of American life as to cause that life to look, sometimes, "as if it were somewhere else," American women of letters have occasionally gone somewhat further in the same direction. Even the American studies of Mr. Henry James do not equal those of Mrs. Wharton in the continental quality of their treatment. On the other hand, not even that most broadly American of all Mr. Howells's novels, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," is recognized by Americans of all conditions of life as being so deeply national in spirit as Miss Sarah Orne Jewett's stories of the coast of the single, and markedly provincial, State of Maine.

In journeying about the United States, I was more than once amazed to find, not that Miss Jewett's books were more widely read than those of any other woman of letters in America, but that they were read with a certain fullness of appreciation by persons to whom their peculiarly local background was utterly unfamiliar; by Westerners, to whom the East was at most but a tradition; by Southerners, to whom the actual New England, and, much more, the New England of the books of New Englanders, has been by no means easy of comprehension. How shall we explain this, except by saying that the New England of Miss Jewett's stories is in America, not "somewhere else"? And, however we may chance to differ in that we are Northerners or Southerners, Westerners or Easterners, we are all alike in that we are Americans, possessing more mutual grounds of understanding and sympathy than we always quite realize. If other writers of America are at times prone to forget this, Miss Jewett never is; her exquisite pictures have for us all a sweet and subtle familiarity, whether we see them from the West or from the South, or with native New England eyes.

From many discussions regarding the literary work of American women which I heard last year in various parts of the United States, it was proven to me many times over that circumstances of

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American life as remotely removed as possible from any similarity to New England conditions and habits of thought were still no real hindrances to a feeling of actual kinship with the people and the environment of Miss Jewett's stories. Memories of those discussions linger in my thoughts only less vividly than a series of experiences which I had in connection with that loveliest to me of all Miss Jewett's pictures, "The Country of the Pointed Firs."

In the train, on my way from Denver to Portland, Oregon, I met a woman who, as she shortly told me, lived on a ranch in Montana. As I soon discovered, she had a remarkably intimate knowledge, not only of Montana, but of the neighboring States of Wyoming and Idaho. Her journey lasted only one day of the several days of my journey, but during that time she told me more concerning the far Northwest than I could otherwise have learned in as many years. "You know it well!" I exclaimed.

"I ought to," she replied; "I was born out here; I've always lived out here. I've never had the opportunity of knowing anything else."

"Have you never been East," I asked her, "nor in the South?"

"No," she answered, with a smile; "I've only been West—in the three States I've been telling you about. What is the East like?" she inquired, with sudden interest. "Nothing like this, I suppose?"

She turned and gazed out of the car window as she spoke. It was late in the afternoon of a March day, on a plain in Wyoming. Excepting for the low sage-brush and the buildings of a far-off ranch, the plain was empty. It met the sky at the horizon, as the sky and the ocean meet off the shores of New England.

"Nothing like this, I suppose?" repeated my companion; and I tried to tell her how unlike it was.

One of my friends had advised me, while traveling over the Northwest, to read "The Virginian," and, mindful of the pleasant counsel, I had taken it with me on that journey from Colorado to Oregon. My new acquaintance had read the book, and we had discussed it at some length during the morning of her day's journey. She had, in fact, opened conversation with me with some question concerning it. As I paused, after my attempt to answer her queries regarding the East, she said, indicating "The Virginian," and reverting to her own opinion respecting the verity of its delineation of Western frontier life, "Is there any book that describes the East as well as this one describes the West?"

"There is indeed," I replied; "and I will send it to you, if I may; if ever you go to Maine, you will see how well it describes it."

She gave me her address; and, so soon as I was able to procure it, I sent her a copy of "The Country of the Pointed Firs." After a considerable lapse of time, she wrote in acknowledgment of the book. Her entire letter was interesting and suggestive, but one or two sentences in its last paragraph were of especial significance. "You said that if I ever went to Maine I'd see how truly the book tells about it," she wrote, "but I can see it without going there. I can see it all; Mrs. Todd's house, and the pasture on her mother's island where the pennyroyal grew, and the sea, and the boats, and the island where poor Joanna lived. I can see the people, too; I feel like I knew how they felt about things." After a few more references to various characters in the book, she concluded with this unconscious and beautiful tribute to Miss Jewett's rare achievement: "I had no idea people in Maine were so much like people out West, at heart."

Her letter reached me just as I was about to go from a somewhat large city in the far South to an isolated Southern town of small size. A suddenly awakened desire to read "The Country of the Pointed Firs" in the new light given me by the letter from the ranch in Montana led me to replace the book in my small library without the delay usually attendant upon similar replenishings.

Very nearly the first question put to me by my hostess in the small town was an inquiry which I had already learned

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to expect from those persons in the South whom I had formerly known: "What is New England *really* like?"

The question was a formidable one; and my difficulties in trying to answer it had not been slight. "Tell me what New England is really like," my hostess said again one day, as we searched for early violets beneath the trees in the avenue leading to the quaint old house of her grandfather.

I was about to begin as usual by pleading my inability to make anything but a hopelessly inadequate reply, when I remembered the book which I brought in my traveling bag. "Have you read 'The Country of the Pointed Firs'?" I asked.

"No," returned my hostess, regretfully; "you know we see so few new books here; that is new, isn't it? What is it, a New England story? I've read dozens of them; but I can't tell from them what New England *really* is like."

When we returned to the house, I offered her the book, which she received with courteous interest, but without any evidence of particular enthusiasm. Obviously, stories of New England had never hitherto appealed to her very greatly, notwithstanding the number of them that she had perused. She read "The Country of the Pointed Firs" one evening while I was absent, engaged in my investigation. When I returned, I found her sitting with the closed book in her hand, her brightened eyes gazing unseeingly into the cheerful open fire. "Oh, you have been reading it!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," she said; "and I know *now* what New England is like and what kind of people New Englanders are!"

"You haven't been there," I ventured; but my friend interposed.

"Reading that book is very much the same as being there," she affirmed; and I agreed with her. She had recognized the truth of the spirit of the book with the same unassailable certainty with which even those of us who are not French and have never been in France recognized the verity of George Sand's "La Petite Fadette."

She had read many other books dealing with New England and the people of New England; she had, indeed, read one or two other of Miss Jewett's books; but "The Country of the Pointed Firs" gave her a delight and satisfaction charming to see. Its pages were turned by her very frequently during the course of my visit. As I went about the house the day before my departure gathering together my scattered possessions, I observed the small volume lying on the library table near the windows which opened upon the old avenue of Southern trees leading up to the old Southern house in which is lived still the gracious and graceful life of the Old South. "I am glad you care for 'The Country of the Pointed Firs,'" I said to my friend. "May I leave it for a farewell gift?"

"Oh, I've been longing to ask you if you *would!*" my hostess exclaimed, impulsively. "It has brought New England nearer to me than anything I ever have read." She reflected for a moment; and then she added, meditatively: "It is so intensely local, and yet some way it doesn't exclude one—I suppose because it takes even a Southerner's perfect understanding for granted."

More than a month afterward I was telling one of my friends in the East something of the happy welcome with which "The Country of the Pointed Firs" had been received in two such different sections of the United States. In the days of my brief visit with her our conversation returned often to a further discussion of the significance of both incidents; and when she bade me good-by at the train she gave me another copy of the book. "Being the third copy," she said with a smile, "perhaps you may be able to keep it!"

But I kept it for even a shorter time than I had kept either of the other two copies. The train was crowded. As I sat reading again the account of the Bowden Reunion I was dimly conscious that my immediate neighbor, a woman of middle age, was no less deeply interested than I in the pages before me. Presently I said to her: "Would you like to look at my book? I have already read it a number of times."

"It has a kind of interesting look to it," she confessed as she turned to the first chapter.

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Our journey was nearing its end before my companion had reached in its due order the Bowden Reunion. Reluctantly she closed the book. "I'd like to read it all," she said, with involuntary wistfulness. "It sounds so natural to me—like I was talking with old friends. I'm a State of Maine woman myself."

Needless to say, I urged upon her the acceptance of the so recently acquired volume; and when she demurred, I sought to dissolve her polite objections by saying to her that, being a State of Maine woman, it really belonged to her rather than to me. As she had not at once accepted the book, neither did she immediately accept this reasoning. She considered for a moment, and then she said, holding the book in both her hands and turning kindly eyes upon me, "I guess it belongs where it's given, anyway."

Does not the potency of Miss Jewett's work rest in this very fact—the fact that anywhere in America it may be given, that anywhere in America it may be received; that to every one in America, in other words, it belongs?

A tendency towards the employment of the short story form as a medium of literary expression has almost from the beginning of the history of American literature been characteristic, not only of American men of letters, but even more decidedly of women of letters in America. The exigencies of American life have given rise to the American magazine, which, while it may or may not be a "book of all time," is always a "book of the hour"—that dubiously leisure hour of the too frequently overcrowded American day. The magazine has demanded the short story; the complete, if brief, expression. The uncertainty attaching itself to the leisure hour of the next week, the next month, is impatient of the uncomprehending presupposition of surety suggested by the complaisant words, *To be Continued*. To most American readers a novel in the form of a magazine serial is tantalizing. "I never read a serial story," a woman said to me recently, in the most sober fashion imaginable, "until it is published in book form!" Most of us, however, have never been convinced that a mere question of expediency has been more than superficially instrumental in impelling in America the creation of such short stories as those written by Mrs. Deland and Miss Alice Brown and Mrs. Stuart. The distinctive quality of the work of the American woman of letters is the vividness and force of its characterization; a quality so essentially dramatic that its presence in a story which contains no vestige of that other dramatic requirement, plot, will sometimes be sufficient reason for converting that story into an acting play—as in the case of Mrs. Rice's widely popular account of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Not in the recording of the processes of character-development, not in the setting forth of the myriads of influences and counter-influences which have made or marred an individual, but rather in a presentation, so lifelike at times as to be startling, of the individual himself or herself, has the woman of letters in America most signally excelled. She has not called upon us to follow her through the intricacies of a series of mental and spiritual phases; she has introduced to us a person, and commended that person to our affection, our sympathy, our reverence, or, at worst, our pity. To effect such meetings between the reader and the scarcely less real individual of the writer's imagination three long volumes are scarcely needed. Sometimes, as in real life, it happens that a few brief words suffice, that a mere glance into a new face fixes it unfadingly in the memory. Such a person is the mother of Mrs. Stuart's "Sonny;" and the girl-wife Letty in Miss Brown's Tiverton tale, "The Stolen Festival;" and Evelina in Miss Wilkins's story, "Evelina's Garden;" above all, such is Rachel King, in Mrs. Deland's town of Old Chester.

My own impression as to the especially vivid actuality of Rachel King I might in time have regarded as partly personal had it not chanced to be corroborated by one of my friends, a woman living in a city tenement, whose response to literary beauty and truth I had invariably found to be singularly trustworthy. One evening several years ago, hearing that she was ill, I went to see her,

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taking with me for companionship in the trolley-car the current number of "Harper's Magazine," which number contained "The Child's Mother," that one of the "Old Chester Tales" in which the reader is permitted to meet Rachel's eyes for the first time—"mild and brooding gray eyes—the eyes of a woman who was essentially, and always, and deeply, a mother."

My friend, herself a good mother, asked me, as was usual when she was ill and I called, to read to her; and because the story in the magazine seemed to me more likely to appeal to her than either of the two books I happened also to have with me, I read it. The description of the childless woman's eyes led the mother of the tenements to exclaim, "It was too bad she didn't have no children, being a woman like that!"

The meaning of the daughter's brooding care for her mother my friend did not perhaps quite grasp; but the no less subtle expression of the unsatisfied maternal longing of the woman who was "essentially and always and deeply a mother" found her keenly and utterly appreciative:

"If there was sickness in a neighbor's family, Rachel King took possession in a tranquil, sensible way; when there was death, her large, gentle hands were ready with those sacred touches that are so often left to hirelings; when there was sorrow, her soft breast was a most comforting pillow."

The woman of the tenements interrupted me at this point in the story. "She needed a child to do for!" she said.

But when the little Anna of the story was given to Rachel, my friend was still not content, though she requested me to read again these tender and intimate words:

"The baby slept, warm and quiet, on Rachel's bed; she bent over it to feel its soft breath on her cheek; then she gathered its feet into her hand to be sure that they were warm, and lifted the arm which was thrown up over its head and put it under the cover. It seemed as though she could not take her eyes away from the child, even that she might undress and lie down beside it. And when she did, it was not to sleep; a dozen times she raised herself on her elbow to look down at the little figure beside her and listen for its breathing, and lift its small relaxed hand to her lips."

When the end of the last sentence was reached for the second time, the woman of the tenements, the mother of four children, said softly: "*She* should 'er had a child of her own!"

So often have I seen my friend since the evening I read this story to her, so many other stories have we read together since then, and regarding so many other things have we conferred, that the remembrance of her instant acceptance of Rachel King as an actual person for whom her comprehending affection was ready, returned to me only a few days ago. I met her in a street-car; and chancing to have with me a photograph of another friend, wonderful in its Madonna-like suggestiveness, I showed it to the mother of the tenements, feeling sure that its rare beauty would appeal to her.

She gazed at it in silence for a long time; and then she said, gently, "She looks like Rachel King would 'er looked, if she'd had a child of her own!"

"You still remember Rachel!" I exclaimed, in surprise.

"Yes," said the woman; "and even if I didn't I could read about her. I've still got the magazine that tells about her—you know you gave it to me, 'cause I liked Rachel. I like her yet."

And the story that tells about Rachel is a short story, not two-fifths of which is concerned with Rachel at all!

No doubt this almost instantaneous portraiture has its disadvantages. If a picture is drawn with a few swift strokes, the necessity for making those lines firm may tend to make them hard; and a type, rather than an individual, may be the artistic result. American women of letters have produced many "types of character"—Southern types, Western types, and, perhaps most profusely, New England types; types in which the outlines are uniformly accentuated, and the modifying gradations of light and shade are omitted. American life, even when it is most complex, lends itself to this

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method of representation; it is the life of a youthful nation, a nation still so young that its face is unshadowed, and without the deep furrows and seams of an older world's face. Excepting in their more extreme examples, the simple and definite pictures of it made by women of letters in America are not without a happy appropriateness. Whatever these portraits may have missed of true likeness, they are uumistakably successful in that they have caught that look of youth, eager, sturdy, and warm, which the face of the American Nation yet wears.

American women have written but little verse; and that which they have written has more often than not suggested with especial emphasis a foreign influence. Occasionally, nevertheless, it chances that out of many songs not of us may come one which we can claim as our own. In Miss Josephine Preston Peabody's book of verse, "The Singing Leaves," for example, one finds numerous intimations and echoes of the world across the seas. The small pages of the little volume are still large enough to recall to one's mind Robert Louis Stevenson, and Swinburne, and Mrs. Browning, and the Rossettis. One hears a multitude of alien refrains; and then, suddenly, unexpectedly, one hears this song indigenous to our own land:

OPEN HOUSE

My home is not so great;
  But open heart I keep.
The sorrows come to me
  That they may sleep.

The little bread I have
  I share, and gladly pray
To-morrow may give more,
  To give away.

Yes, in the dark sometimes
  The childish fear will haunt:
How long, how long, before
  I die of want?

But all the bread I have,
  I share, and ever say,
To-morrow shall bring more
  To give away.

Is not this indeed a song of our own people; so beautifully, so utterly true a voicing of one of the most deeply rooted of our national feelings that we listen to it with a certain glowing warmth of appreciation? It is, to be sure, an essentially dramatic song; it appeals with that curiously personal appeal, only one half of which is of the song, the other half being of the singer; real, or, as in this instance, fancied.

So dramatic, in fact, is the literary manner and method and impulse of the American woman of letters, that her so frequent choice of the short or long story, in preference to the drama, as a means of expression, is a matter for surprise and conjecture. The reason for the seeming preference may be the great difficulty connected with the mastering of the technical skill required for playwriting; it may be—as has been explained—a disinclination to cope with the perplexities attendant upon stage-representation—which the playwright must needs eventually consider; or—perhaps more probably—it may be that a prospective spectator induces a constraint not imposed by the vision of a "gentle reader."

Occasionally, however, an American woman overcomes all these obstacles and writes an American play, a play which does not look "as if it were somewhere else;" a play, too, which is notable chiefly, not for plot-construction, not for minute character-anaylsis, but for vivid character-portrayal. One of the most finished dramas yet written by an American woman is, curiously, a drama with but a single act—the play by Mrs. Sutherland entitled "Po' White Trash."

"The place"—to quote the directions to players—"is Georgia. The period is the present. The scene is the exterior of Suke Dury's cabin, on the edge of Oloochee Swamp." Suke Dury is "of the class known as 'po' white trash;'" and Drent Dury, a half-grown boy, the principal person in the play, is her nephew. His mother had been of the station of Suke, but his father was of the dominant class.

Thus much do the other persons of the play tell one of the boy, who "moves listlessly and is pale," but sings with a voice like "a mocking-bird's;" who shrank from the iron while it was heating to brand a calf, but fearlessly pressed it against the snake-bite in his own flesh; who one moment "picks upon his banjo again, with a listless,

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tired sigh," and the next instant "suddenly starts erect," and, flinging himself before Carol Payne—a woman of the play—receives in her stead the strike of the snake in her path. The drama is subtitled "A study of a little-known phase of American life;" but it is less a study of that phase than it is that phase itself. It does not speculate with respect to the possibilities and probabilities of the consequences to Drent Dury of his inheritance on the one side of the unquenchable vitality and over-keen feeling of his father's race, and on the other of the acquiescent languor and dullness of sensibility of his mother's class; it brings forward the boy; and he lives and speaks for himself; and we see him and hear him as we should hear and see him in actual life, on the edge of Oloochee Swamp.

A finer, more subtly faithful bit of characterization than that effected in Drent's explanation to the doctor of his empty game-bag, it would not be easy to find:

"An' then, Doctor, I saw that coon's eyes—I saw that coon's eyes. Doctor, I—I never saw a coon's eyes befo'. I reckon—I reckon—thar wouldn't be so much hurtin' done in this world ef jes' befo' yo' hurted yo' saw the thing's eyes! An' I looked at him—an' he looked at me—an' his eyes said, 'Be yo' goin' to kill me? Be yo' goin' to kill me?' Thar worn't no trees—no sky—no nothin'—jes' only that coon's eyes. 'It's on'y cowards kill what can't fight,' they says. 'It's on'y devils kill fo' fun,' they says. Everythin' thet hed ever been 'fraid—an' I've been 'fraid!—looked out o' that coon's eyes. Everythin' thet hed ever got beat—an' I've got beat!—looked out of that coon's eyes. Everythin' that ever been hurt—and, God-a-mighty! I've been hurt!—looked out of that coon's eyes. 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' they sez. 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' An' I flinged my gun's far's she'd flew, an' I sez, 'No, yo' mean, scared, hunted critter, yo'!'"

I recently read that one fragment of the play to a Southern woman who had devoted a number of years to the assisting and befriending of as many persons in Georgia of the "class known as 'po' white trash'" as she could possibly reach. "It is true to the life, isn't it?" I asked.

"It *is* the life," she said, with the convincing emphasis of one who knew whereof she spoke.

The propensity to value the literary or artistic result of an American the more highly if it be an embodiment of some aspect of American life, true not merely to the semblance, but also to the spirit, of its prototype, is occasionally condemned as an exhibition of a provincial bias which should without delay be straightened. "Art," we occasionally hear, "should not be narrow." But in that it has been, intangibly but surely, of the nation whose people produced it, has not great art always been narrow? The Madonnas of Raphael are first of all Italian; the plays of Shakespeare are predominantly English; and the sculpture of the Greeks became feeble in proportion as it permitted itself to be shaped by extraneous influences.

As a preparation for writing stories of America, are we wise in applying ourselves so assiduously to a long course in the decadent school of present-day English fiction? That we may make dramas dealing with American life, are we justified in looking so confidently to the plays of Maeterlinck and Ibsen for assistance? Are the pre-Raphaelites safe teachers, when we seek to instruct ourselves in order that we may compose American songs?

It may be that this instinctive turning toward the elders of the nations for help is but another attribute of our own youth. There can be little question, however, that only in so far as America has looked to itself has it produced abiding literature; and that only to the degree to which she has chosen to make her work narrow, in the sense of making it of her nation, has the woman of letters in America wrought that which shall endure.

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Japanese Art[1]

MR. OKAKURA is a foremost authority on Oriental archæology and art. He is at the head of the Yanaka Hall of Fine Arts (Yanaka is a suburb of Tokyo), where, besides painting and sculpture, lacquer and metal work, bronze-casting, and porcelain-making are carried on. He is no pseudo-European, as some traveled Japanese seem sometimes. On the contrary, he would renationalize his country's art. To this end he brings to bear his careful researches among the antiquities of India and China.

More than most critics, Mr. Okakura insists that the Mongolian mind has been not only Buddhaized but Indianized. Hence he dwells at length on India, and brings us face to face with the probability that India once led the whole of Asia, not only in religion, but also in art. Regarding the alleged influence of Greece on Indian sculpture, our critic (as representing the great alternative art-lineage of the world, *i.e.*, the Chinese) points out that the actual affinities of Indian art *are* largely Chinese. It is deeply interesting to know that his reason for this is his belief in the existence of a common early Asiatic art which has left its marks not only in China, India, Egypt, and Phœnicia, but also in Greece, Etruria, and even in Ireland.

If there were once a common Asiatic art, it must have been, we think, the outgrowth of a single period of peace which comprises at once the thought of India, the ethics of China, and the chivalry of Arabia. Out of this period of peace a common life and a common art could grow, bearing in different regions different characteristics, but perhaps never anywhere capable of a distinct dividing line. In philosophy and politics the Himalayas may seemingly divide the individuality of India from the communism of China, but really, in the common aspiration of all true Asiatics toward the ultimate and the universal, these are united.

If the transference of ideals from India to China has been of great moment to the life of art of the Flowery Kingdom, the transference of the union of Indian and Chinese forces upon the Japanese is more significant. The Indo-Tartaric blood of the Japanese, according to the author, mirrors the whole of Asiatic consciousness.

It is true, we believe, as Mr. Okakura also maintains, that the reasons why Japan has become the real repository of the best Asiatic thought and culture have been because of (1) the insular isolation which has protected ancestral ideas and instincts, (2) the proud self-reliance of an unconquered race, and (3) the unique advantage of an unbroken sovereignty. Hence, though Japan has been raised to the rank of a modern power, she is still true to the Asiatic soul.

From all these reasons it is in Japan alone, Mr. Okakura claims, that the historic wealth of Asiatic culture may be consecutively studied through its treasured specimens. Whether Indian religion and thought, or whether Chinese ethics and learning, converge upon Japan, they certainly find a free and living expression in Japanese art. Mr. Okakura's book is to be read, therefore, as a preface to such a trustworthy account of Japanese painting and sculpture as is M. Louis Gonse's "L'Art Japonais," for instance. It must be remembered, as it has not been, that in order to understand Japanese art we must call to mind the various phases of Indian and Chinese philosophies; the different ideals which the Asiatic mind has from time to time revealed. Of course M. Gonse, or any other historian of Japanese art, cannot enter into any detailed account, to be properly comprehended by the reader, if he does not picture the historic environment of thought as well as action, together with the interrelated social phenomena into which Japanese art is set, and thus teach the lesson that Japanese art realizes unity in complexity.

If the first reason for the writing of this book has been a desire to make the world see clearly what the author sees

[1] *The Ideals of the East, with Special Reference to the Art of Japan.* By Kakasu Okakura. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

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so clearly—the oneness of Asia—the second has been to make it see and comprehend Japanese art as it should be seen and comprehended. For the characteristic elements of that art are not as we often think. True Japanese art represents the life of the ideal. We may not recognize in a few drawings of cherry or plum blossoms the deepest meaning of Japanese art, but we may recognize it in the mighty conception of the Dragon; we may not see it in the birds and beasts, but in the representations of death; we may not grasp it in any trifling realism, however beautiful, but in the interpretation of Buddhahood's desire to save others and not itself.

Thus we have in the present volume a work of unique value—first, in reforming Asia out of a congeries of geographical fragments into a united, living organism, each part depending upon the others; secondly, in the defense of Japanese art as idealistic, not realistic.

Russia in Transition[1]

TWO recent publications describing Russia challenge particular attention. The first book is written by an American Senator; the second by a French woman. The first records the impressions of a summer holiday; the second those of a longer sojourn. The first deals mostly with the Government's militant policy, commercial and strategic; the second deals mostly with the people, their faiths and struggles.

Both books are timely. We need to be informed concerning the views, aims, and methods of the Czar, Witte, Khilkov, Lamsdorf, Plehve, Pobyedonostsev, Alexiev, Lessar, Cassini, Pavlov, Pokotilov, and all the others, whether at home or abroad, who make up that enginery which we know as the Russian Government. But we need at least as much to be informed concerning the Russian folk, its ignorance, obedience, patience, stolidity, lethargy, drunkenness, sensuality, generosity, fatalism, oppression, toil, lack of initiative.

Senator Beveridge's book does not belong to the class which includes the works of Leroy, Beaulieu, Wright, Kennan, Gerrare, or Wallace. It is perhaps more to be placed with the recent capital description of Russia by Mr. Shoemaker. Its style, though often verbose, is easy, flowing, conversational, the kind in which statistics may be quoted without producing an effect of heaviness. "Th. Bentzon's" (Madame Blanc-Bentzon) book is a reminder of Miss Hapgood's "Russian Rambles." In matter and manner the many essays and criticisms by "Th. Bentzon" have taught us what to expect when her remarkable powers of observation are applied to Russia, even if to but a few features of life in that country. "Promenades en Russie" invites immediate translation.

Both books might be valuable volumes of reference but for the inexcusable lack of indexes. This should be made good in the second editions, together with the correction in "The Russian Advance" of a number of proof-reader's mistakes and the omission of some of the author's forecasts, especially the following:

> Since the volume went to the printer, the Russo-Japanese crisis has become acute. . . . The author does not think hostilities probable at the present time.

Both writers compare dreamy and mystic Russia with positive America. For such a comparison the French critic, by her repeated sojourns in America and her acute opinions[1] of our tendencies, shows a ripeness of observation not excelled by the American author. Physically, says "Th. Bentzon," the steppe and the prairie are sisters. Socially, there are resemblances and contrasts. Both nations have the nomadic instinct. Even in trade there is a greater union than one might think; Nijni-Novgorod and New York are really intimately related. To offset these come first the social contrasts offered by the nobility and the State hierarchy. Secondly,

[1] *The Russian Advance.* By Albert J. Beveridge. Harper & Brothers, New York.
Promenades en Russie. Par Th. Bentzon. Hachette et Cie., Paris.

[1] See "Questions Américaines," "Nouvelle France et Nouvelle Angleterre," "Femmes d'Amérique," "Nouveaux Romanciers Américaines," etc.

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the prairie has not the advantage of the color and poetry, nor the disadvantage of the pathos and depression, of the customs of a primitive people. Patriarchal life, or life in common, as practiced in the Russian "mir," or village, has certain advantages: (1) economy of expenditure, and (2) that physical and moral virility which the vigorous family roots, planted in the country, give to the artisans from the rural villages who must earn their winter livelihood in the towns. But, with the sure scent of an almost unerring explorer for the elemental, "Th. Bentzon" recognizes none the less the faults of the communal system, under which, as Mr. Beveridge says,

> The land belonging to the peasants is held by them in common. This land is allotted among the peasants, not by the Government, but by the peasants themselves. . . . The heads of families in the villages assemble at a call from the elder [of the village]. The elder is elected by a viva voce vote.

The disadvantages of this system are, first, eventual misunderstandings among the different members of the same family; and, secondly, the chief's frequently outrageous oppression. Says Madame Blanc-Bentzon:

> It happens that this patriarch, left the absolute master of an army of daughters-in-law without husbands [the artisans, gone to the industrial towns], puts one of them in a position often exploited in Russian romances. . . . There is always the absence of firm principles, of that which Anglo-Saxons call backbone; always the alluring fatalism of a people childlike in many ways. All this has causes—the promiscuity of the long winters, fear, the habit of despotism. The old remembrances of polygamy weigh unconsciously on their hardly awakened souls; their Christianity remains pagan.

Eleven and a half hours may be required by law for a day's work in Russia. This applies to both sexes. For a child under fifteen, eight hours constitutes a full day's labor. Wages are low. In the textile factories, for example, a common workingman receives only eighteen rubles ($9) a month. Women and girls employed at the machines get less than this. In Mr. Beveridge's opinion, however, the Russians are really overpaid in comparison with superior American labor. Madame Blanc-Bentzon calls attention to a certain parallel between the ex-serfs in Russia and the ex-slaves in America. She herself has been foremost in impressing educated Russians with this parallel by the publication of her "Autobiographie d'un Négre," a translation of part of Dr. Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery." In 1861, says Senator Beveridge, the ex-serf received his personal property as his very own, also the dwelling in which he lived and the ground on which it stood. Lastly, to the ex-serfs was allotted, under provisions for its payment, land which now amounts to upwards of four hundred million acres. As a class, the Russian nobility were all but ruined. Yet, as a class, despite the hard lessons of forty years, that nobility seem not yet to appreciate the evils of absentee landlordism. Madame Blanc-Bentzon exclaims:

> What a number of lands are left in the hands of a manager while the master divides his leisure between St. Petersburg and foreign countries, without a care as to his pressing responsibilities! Conclusion: the luxury of one class makes misery for the other.

The creation in 1864 of the *zemstvo* or district legislative assembly was greeted by all liberals not only as an inspiring event in itself, but as the best step towards the constitutional government desired by them. Now, however, so great has been the retrenchment of popular self-government that even a pro-Russian like Mr. Beveridge confesses, "The zemstvo might as well not exist." According to "Th. Bentzon," the zemstvo does not dare to do anything without the permission of the Governor of the province, who, in turn, must refer the matter to the Minister of the Interior. (Thus a reactionary, like Plehve, the present incumbent, has all the strings of detail in his hand. Result, reactions and atrocities at Kiev, Kharkov, Kishenev.) During the past fourteen years the autonomy of communal and district administration has been specially challenged by the introduction of the *zemsky natchalnik*, a kind of district chief of police instituted by the Government. This official continually meddles in the affairs of the peasants.

Mr. Beveridge appears not to have heard of so many restrictions of liberty

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as has the author of "Promenades en Russie." She instances two glaring examples, among others. In Alexander III.'s reign the Government prohibited for six months the publication of a certain newspaper, because this paper had been the first to announce a famine!—which really and terribly existed. Secondly, the Russian universities, which hitherto had enjoyed the right of electing their rectors, saw professorial authority diminish to a subsidiary position under the police. Rather than endure this, several hundred students, mostly from Kiev, left for friendlier Germany.

Turning from domestic to border and foreign politics, many of Senator Beveridge's judgments in this far more potent "Russian advance" will appeal to his readers; other judgments—mistaken judgments in the opinion of most readers—by their crass cocksureness will rather awaken incredulity and amusement. For instance:

> If war must be, it should be thorough, that it may be brief and not fruitless. Skobelev at Goektepe refused to accept the surrender of the heroic Tepens, . . . and slaughtered more than twenty thousand men, women, and children in twenty days. . . . It is hard to see that it is much worse to destroy twenty thousand in twenty days and secure peace for all time than it is to kill that number during twenty years, and in the process increase the irritation.

But why assume such a hypothesis? History furnishes many an example of permanent border or provincial pacification by more civilized means.

Neither will readers agree in Mr. Beveridge's "explaining away" of that second awful Asiatic slaughter, when, for an attack of a few hundred Chinese across the Amur River on Blagovestchensk some years ago, four thousand Chinese were massacred.

Nor will all students of Asiatic politics agree with the explanation of the supposed connection of the building of the Manchurian railway by Russia with the Boxer Rebellion in China.

The following excerpts indicate Mr. Beveridge's limitations:

> The stories told about the mismanagement and neglect of the Russian war-ships are believed to be erroneous, and this belief comes from personal observation.
>
> Japan is hampered by a semi-democratic form of government, which the most enlightened Japanese, and every student of Japanese development, now admits to be a disappointment.
>
> The Slav . . . has become the most finished diplomat in the history of negotiation, and the first in foreign affairs among the statesmen of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
>
> A century hence will see Finland as much Russian as though it were originally Muscovite.

Senator Beveridge does well to bring out the fact that the Russian Church is not only a religious but a patriotic institution. Some Russians reject the Church on its religious side and yet adhere to the Church as representing the nation even better than the Government does. It is by far the most powerful influence in unifying the Russian people. It is at once a State and a popular institution. This accepted, however, our author apparently swallows the Russian Church whole; he thus records his impression of the priests with simplicity, not to say *naïveté*:

> The Russian priest . . . acts the part of an apostle of peace—and he looks the part. Clad in a long robe of black, his blond hair combed straight back from his forehead and falling in picturesque masses of yellow curls on his somber-clad shoulders, his abundant golden beard covering half his breast, his mild blue eyes full of languid benevolence, the Russian priest . . . is a circumstance as soothing as it is picturesque. He appears to be attending only to the orthodox flock of his Church. . . . To the unconverted, to the followers of other religions, he is all consideration and courtesy and sweet agreeableness. Above all, he does not debate, contend, argue. And yet the Russian Church, with methods such as these, succeeds in gathering communities, provinces, tribes, and peoples within her fold. It is done by the combined influence of those thousand incidentals which, united, are so irresistible in human thought and feeling. The beautiful service of the Russian Church; the semi-adoration of even the most highly educated and refined Russian worshipers; the unobtrusive kindliness of the Russian priest towards the unbeliever, combined with a certain stately attitude of superiority—these and innumerable other circumstances create an atmosphere of gentle and reposeful and alluring Russian orthodoxy.

Writing on the same subject, the more discriminating French observer says:

> Whenever I go to hear mass in one of the churches . . . I am moved most profoundly by the ardent faith which undoubtedly shows itself a little too patently in prostrations and

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signs of the cross. No one who has seen one of these [Russian peasants] pray, however, can doubt that such a faith has its roots in the soul. The men are in number at least equal to the women. All are standing, and close together like a flock of sheep, uniformly clothed in the humble *svietka*. . . . One fancies that the majority have not a change of clothes, yet when the offertory is collected no one refuses his copeck. . . . The priest . . . a hieratical figure out of a Byzantine fresco . . . though fine-looking, is not cleaner under his chasuble than the last of the peasants. One suspects . . . that his hands . . . have not even been washed to celebrate the Holy Communion! He officiates with precipitation. . . . I do not like the Greek service, its excessive formalism, the abuse of genuflexions, the absurd amount of incense burned. . . . Above all, I do not like that door closed every moment between priest and people, as if the latter were excluded from the celebration of the mysteries.

Both writers saw Tolstoy. Both were impressed by the personality of the man, by a mentality which, in Mr. Beveridge's apt words, "does not compromise or argue, but announces." Both took special note of Tolstoy's religion. The Protestant writes:

Of the Saviour he spoke reverently but not worshipfully. "Christ," said he, "the last great superstition." Did he not think him divine? "Divine? Certainly not, except as all great teachers are divine. . . . But Jesus of Nazareth is the greatest teacher mankind has yet produced."

The Roman Catholic reports that Tolstoy's creed was: (1) faith in God and (2) the fulfilling of the precept, "Do unto others that which they should do unto you." Said he:

It is folly to burden the spirit, especially of children, with dogmas. How can a little child ever reason justly if its natural ideas have been disturbed by talk of One God in Three Persons?

Madame Blanc-Bentzon protests that Tolstoy is an ardent Christian through very love of the Gospels; he is of course a Unitarian. Had Christ never existed save in the Gospels, says she, He would suffice to Tolstoy as guide through life. But, questions our Roman Catholic writer, with an intelligence arising from dealing with conditions alike in some Roman as in Greek Catholic countries, would only *this* guide suffice to the millions of poor peasants naïvely absorbed in their devotion to images? She doubts it, and so will many a Protestant. Nay, she might have added, would only *this* guide suffice to millions of unsuperstitious and educated Christians?

Russia of the past is thus described by "Th. Bentzon:"

Exaggeration in the scientific idealism of the intellectuals; deplorable obscurantism with the conservatives; dominating these contradictions a government which represents the cruelties and inconsequences of fear, which makes a step forward and two backward. . . . The people . . . accept with eyes shut all that malevolent agitators distribute in the Czar's name. The absolute absence of measure—that for the stranger is the most striking feature of the Russian impulse which constantly shoots ahead of the real end to be reached.

It is no wonder that to this observer Russia seems like Beauty asleep in the forest. The sleep has been disturbed by dreams and then by horrible nightmares. From them Russia has only half awaked to real life. Will she entirely awake? Why not? For, as the French writer justly adds:

Happily, there exist between the *chimériques* and the reactionaries the patient, strong Liberals. Their work lies in the favoring of elementary instruction; in the reorganization of rural credit on a solid basis; in the stimulation of the spirit of initiative instead of the production of apathy by pretended benefactions; in teaching the peasants to rely upon themselves and to perfect themselves in the occupations which will contribute to their independence.

Excepting perhaps the very few who have fairly complete and up-to-date knowledge, all those interested in Russia should read Mr. Beveridge's book. It is the latest work on Russia. It bristles with information and suggestion. Its author traveled very widely, saw acutely if now and then with pro-Russian prejudice, wrote industriously and entertainingly. "The Russian Advance" is readable indeed, and is more valuable than "Promenades en Russie" in so far as it is much more encyclopædic. The author of the latter work did not travel so widely; if not a tourist in many places, she was a sojourner in few; she saw more acutely and intimately, for she lived with the Russians and thus dipped beneath the social surface. If her book is not so notable as Mr. Beveridge's to the tourist, merchant, promoter, it is far more notable to the investigator of social conditions.

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Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Admirable Tinker: Child of the World (The). By Edgar Jepson. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 300 pages. $1.50.

An amusing and quite impossible boy, son of an English baronet, does all sorts of remarkable things, and contrives to make everybody who deserves it happy. He crosses the Channel in an air-ship, restores a kidnapped child to her parents, adopts another as his sister, and finally arranges a suitable marriage for his father. Could any boy do more?

Around the World with a King. By William N. Armstrong. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 290 pages. $1.60, net.

A whimsical account of one of the oddest world-girdling tours on record. The chief dramatis personæ were the late Kalakaua I., King of the Hawaiian Islands; the author, who accompanied him as Minister of State and Royal Commissioner of Immigration; Colonel C. H. Judd, the Royal Chamberlain; and the King's valet, one Robert, a German of noble birth, who was far fonder of intoxicants than of work. Between the eccentricities of Kalakaua and the inebriety of Robert the King's advisers were kept in perpetual hot water, and although Mr. Armstrong can write of the tour in a light-hearted and vivacious manner, it is evident that all was not *couleur de rose* while it was in progress. More than once Kalakaua tried to combine risky business speculations with pleasure, and more than once did he embarrass his mentors by breaches of court etiquette and diplomatic usage. That he enjoyed himself thoroughly, however, from the moment he was saluted in San Francisco as the "Colossus of the West" to the day when he once more set foot on the shores of his island kingdom, is patent in every page.

Bachelor in Arcady (A). By Halliwell Sutcliffe. Illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 326 pages. $1.50.

Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe writes in leisurely fashion of the delights of country life among peas and cabbages, varied by visits from a neighboring squire and his sweet young daughter. The latter soon takes her proper place as heroine. A pretty and obvious romance is included with the gentle philosophy of a happy man. The style is not literary because of allusions to books dragged in by main force, but is graceful and of a wholesome spirit.

Charles Dudley Warner. By Mrs. James T. Fields. (Contemporary Men of Letters Series.) McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 209 pages.

This portraiture of Mr. Warner's personality is drawn by one who knew him long and well and who has attempted, not to give a connected biography or intimate report of the growth of the man's art, but with a free hand to draw in outline his vigorous and attractive personality and to report the general results rather than the details of a fruitful and stimulating career. Mrs. Fields has succeeded in recalling if not in reproducing the charm of Mr. Warner's manner, his delightful humor, the elementary quality of boyishness which made him so attractive a companion, and which also made him one of the most effective teachers of his generation.

Christ. By S D. McConnell, D.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 232 pages. $1.25, net.

It is not another life of Christ that is here published, but another essay in what theologians call Christology; that is, it is an effort to re-estimate the person and work of Jesus. The title of the book, as it will be familiarly referred to, describes it exactly; it is McConnell's "Christ," in other words, a representation of Christ as Dr. McConnell thinks of him. This means also what Dr. McConnell thinks of the Christian man, the Christian Church, and the Christian God. He has declared his purpose by saying that he "would, if possible, take the reasonable man by the hand and lead him into the Presence." There is no doubt that the conception which Dr. McConnell would express is vital, not artificial; genuine, not perfunctory. He is determined to hew out his thought to the line of fact in history, in present conditions, and in personal experience. As a result, he has produced a book which will arouse the interest and respect of every man who values transparent sincerity and unhesitating candor. The book, however, has the defects of its qualities. It invites criticism. It frequently leans to exaggeration. The style, sometimes brilliantly, sometimes trivially, simple, is not of the kind that ingeniously hides disturbing thoughts. When, for instance, Dr. McConnell says that Jesus "was put out of the way by practically unanimous consent on the ground that he was too disagreeable to be allowed to live," one feels that the fault is not in the style, but in the thought that requires such an expression. Then, too, Dr. McConnell writes in such a way as to risk alienating rather than winning those whom he believes to be in need of persuasion. The agnostic will not be won by having his conception called "wan and pallid," "feeble and evasive;" nor will the believer in a vicarious sacrifice be won by having his conception called "the savage notion, coeval with the dragons weltering in the prime, of expiation, placation, propitiation." If, however, the reader will

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restrain his natural desire to take up the gage frequently flung at him, he will find the book full of moral stimulus.

Christian Doctrine of Prayer (The). By the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 120 pages. $1.10, net.

Bishop Hall, defining prayer in general as the lifting up of the heart to God, exhibits the New Testament teaching concerning it from the standpoint of the orthodox Trinitarianism, and of the churchly conception of the Eucharist as the great illustration of Christian prayer. He also argues for the inclusion of faithful departed souls in intercessory prayer, and regards Christian Science as "a reproach to our failure to realize New Testament standards."

Christian Socialism in England. By Arthur V. Woodworth, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 208 pages. $1.

The Christian Social Union, a strong organization in the Anglican Church, in which both High Churchmen and Broad Churchmen are united in the common interest of applying Christ's principles to the social and economic difficulties of our time, is a development from the movement in which Maurice and Kingsley were leaders half a century ago. Dr. Woodworth presents here the story of this development as the result of independent study of the original sources. Not only to members of the American branch of the Union, but to many in other churches who believe in its principle of a religious human brotherhood as a solvent of many social problems, this volume will be both stimulating and serviceable.

Daughter of the States (A). By Max Pemberton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 309 pages. $1.50.

This daughter of the States is the one who usually appeals to the English novel-reader. Having escaped a mercenary marriage and a shipwreck, she reaches harbor surrounded by the ship's company—made up of gamblers, clergymen, fugitive criminals, and harmless chaperons. A rather foolish story with a well-concealed plot.

Easter Story (The). By Hannah Warner. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×6½ in. 20 pages, 50c.

Evolution of Modern Liberty (The). By George L. Scherger, Ph.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 284 pages. $1.10, net.

The political theories embodied in the American Bills of Rights and in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man have had a long historical development. To exhibit this is the design of the present work. Beginning in the Greek philosophy, and receiving affluents from the free spirit of the German tribes, from the teaching of Jesus, and from Roman jurisprudence, the stream of democratic ideas descends to Puritan England. The similarity of Milton's views to those of the founders of our Republic is striking. To embody, as in the Bills of Rights drawn up in colonial Virginia and Massachusetts, in political programmes these principles of so ancient lineage was the distinctive contribution of America. Much has been claimed, without reason, for the influence in this direction of Rousseau, who recognized no individual rights sacred from interference by the State or the *volonté générale*. Professor Scherger presents a full, instructive, and clearly drawn outline of his great subject. While it is true, as he says, that the theory of natural rights, as popularly understood, has been exploded, it remains also true that there is, as Dr. Francis Lieber taught, one absolutely indefeasible human right—the right to become and to be, in the full sense of the word, a man.

Famous Legends Adapted for Children. By Emeline G. Crommelin. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 181 pages.

Geology. By Thomas C. Chamberlin and Rollin D. Salisbury. (The American Science Series.) In 2 vols. Vol. I., **Geologic Processes and Their Results.** Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5¾×8½ in. 654 pages.

The first part of an obviously important and thoroughly scientific treatment of geology. Extended comment must be reserved.

Gods and Fighting Men: The Story of the Tuatha de Danaan and of the Fianna of Ireland. Arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5¼×8 in. 476 pages. $2, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Gounod. By Henry Tolhurst. (Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4×6¼ in. 55 pages.

Many students have found the small handbooks on art published by George Bell & Sons, of London, most useful. The life of Gounod by Henry Tolhurst is a recent addition to the series. The personality of the ardent French composer is happily indicated, and a critical survey of his works, with a list and a biography, add value to the excellent monograph.

Greater Russia: The Continental Empire of the Old World. By Wirt Gerrare. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 238 pages. $3, net.

A new edition, doubtless called out by the present war, of one of the best books extant on Russia, Siberia, and Manchuria, based on the recent travel trips of a careful observer.

Heart of Lynn. By Mary Stewart Cutting. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 264 pages. $1.25.

Lynn was the brave, unselfish, hopeful daughter in a family struggling with reduced circumstances. Her efforts to become a wage-earner brought her into some amusing situations. Her "merry heart," however, carried her the full "mile," and we leave her dreaming of a happy future quite within her grasp.

History of American Music (The). By Louis C. Elson. Illustrated. (The History of American Art Series.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 7½×10 in. 378 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

House of Quiet (The): An Autobiography. Edited by J. T. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×8¼ in. 243 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

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How to Know Oriental Rugs. By Mary Beach Langton. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 244 pages. $2, net. (Postage, 15c.)

A handbook less extensive and expensive than others well known, but with ample information well classified and presented. A dozen beautifully printed colored plates, and others in black and white, show really typical rugs, while a useful map of the Oriental rug countries adds to the book's practical value.

I: In Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 363 pages. $1.50.

There is a good deal of the *ad captandum* element about the title and sub-title of this book and the fact that it is heralded as the "personal pronoun" novel. One is driven to doubt that this is a revelation of actual character, because one feels that it is psychologically improbable that a woman who had gone through these heart-experiences and soul-tragedies would have written them down even anonymously. In the narrative of the fight of an unappreciated wife against the subtle flattery and purposed seduction of a brilliant and intellectual man of the world there is a good deal that is unpleasant, and now and then a passage that is sensuously suggestive.

In Memoriam. By Alfred Tennyson. With a Commentary by L. Morel, LL.D. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 4¼×7 in. 205 pages. $1, net.

A new and conventionally made edition of Tennyson's poem, with a preface that gives briefly an account of the circumstances under which the poem was written, and with notes taken from Miss Chapman's "Companion to 'In Memoriam'" and from other sources, with suggestions and notes furnished by the editor.

In the Red Hills: A Story of the Carolina Country. By Elliott Grayton McCants. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 340 pages. $1.50.

Another "after the war" story which has evidently true local color and some acceptable character depiction, but whose author too frequently indulges in "fine writing."

Ireland in the New Century. By Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 300 pages. $1.75, net.

A work at once interesting, instructive, and scholarly, the fruit of years of close observation and study of the problems involved in the vexatious "Irish question." Mr. Plunkett writes with an air of profound conviction, and in a manner that will go far to infect with his views all but the most pronounced of "Home Rulers." The "Irish question," as he sees it, is not so much one of politics as one of economics and sociology. Admitting that Ireland has been grievously misunderstood by England, he insists that Ireland has equally misunderstood herself. The kernel of his argument lies in the statement that "the chief responsibility for the remolding of our national life rests now with ourselves. . . . In the last analysis the problem of Irish ineffectiveness at home is in the main a problem of character—and of Irish character." With this the purpose of his work becomes evident. He seeks, while revealing the shortcomings of the Irish as a people, to point out the means whereby may best be eradicated the faults that, in his opinion, so largely obtain. Already the machine, built to no small extent by his own exertions, has been set in motion. The story of the impetus given to Irish self-help by the formation of the Gaelic League, the birth of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and the comparatively recent establishment of the Governmental Department of Agriculture—of which Mr. Plunkett is an official—forms the major portion of this study, and, whatever one may think of the ultimate success of the movement so auspiciously begun, it is idle, in view of the facts ably presented here, to deny that substantial progress has been made. The keynote, from an economic standpoint, is "industrial co operation;" from a political, the "substitution of a positive Irish policy for a negative anti-English policy;" from a social, the strengthening of the national character. Mr. Plunkett is merciless when wielding the scalpel of analysis, but widely charitable when it is a question of synthesis. The "doers of evil" of to-day will be among the most potent factors in the work of regeneration to-morrow. He is splendidly optimistic in his delineation of the new Ireland—the happy, prosperous rural Ireland—that is to be built, not by land bills or other beneficent measures, but by the united efforts of a people from whom have been eradicated the weaknesses involved in "a striking absence of self-reliance and moral courage; an entire lack of serious thought on public questions; a listlessness and apathy in regard to economic improvement which amount to a form of fatalism; and, in backward districts, a survival of superstition which saps all strength of will and purpose." His is an indictment that will provoke much angry discussion, but a discussion that can only have the healthy result sought by the writer—the focusing of thought upon the definite work of a reconstruction of Irish life.

Isopel Berners. By George Borrow. The Text Edited by Thomas Seccombe. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 363 pages. $1, net.

The editor of this volume, Mr. Thomas Seccombe, has taken from "Lavengro" the delightful, unconventional, and unique romance of Isopel Berners, who comes suddenly into the story and as suddenly vanishes from it; a creature the like of whom is not to be found anywhere else in the literature of the world. In delineating her character and recording his intercourse with her Borrow is at his best. In this little volume is to be found the very heart of this highly individual and fascinating writer.

Italy (Central): Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. With Maps and Plans. (Fourteenth Revised Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×6½ in. 470 pages. $2.25.

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Issues of Life (The). By Mrs. John Van Vorst. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 343 pages. $1.50.

The so-called "race suicide" that was to the fore in "The Woman who Toils" is again very much in evidence in Mrs. Van Vorst's new novel of American life. It finds expression in the vagaries of a coterie composed of members of the smart set and women with a "mission," who take life so seriously that they have no time to attend to such trifling details as household management and the upbringing of children. Under their influence comes a winsome, light-hearted young wife, who is speedily infected with the "new woman" microbe, and loses both her good looks and happiness. Ultimately she returns to her former simple mode of life, won by her husband's love and shocked by a succession of tragedies in which the leading rôles are played by her fellow "club-women." As a novel Mrs. Van Vorst's work will not stand over-close scrutiny. It has been too obviously written for a purpose, is episodical to a degree, and lacks coherence. Nor can it be accepted as a portrait of the manner of life led by the typical American city woman of to-day. The women caricatured exist, it is true, but they are assuredly only a small portion of any community. As a preachment in defense of the home, however, the book is eloquent, and we fancy that Mrs. Van Vorst is not far from the truth when she lays the blame for the state of affairs depicted by her on the shoulders of the husbands of her hapless creations. On the other hand, it is certain that her sweeping generalizations about American men are inapplicable taken by and far. The age of chivalry has not altogether been swallowed up by an age of fortune-making.

John Addington Symonds: A Biography Compiled from His Papers and Correspondence. By Horatio F. Brown. (Second Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×8 in. 495 pages. $2, net.

A new edition of the thoughts and observations of a man of rare scholarship, personal charm, and literary achievement. As what may be called a psychological biography, largely autobiographical, the book has a permanent place in English literature.

John Constable, R.A. By Lord Windsor. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5¼×7½ in. 231 pages. $1.25, net.

A beautifully illustrated, brief, and popular life of the great English landscape-painter by Lord Windsor in the series of the Makers of British Art. Born in 1776, the son of a miller, the ability of the artist did not find expression until he was in mature manhood. His progress, however, was steady, and his work appreciated. His life was uneventful, but showed its tenor in his peaceful landscapes. The oft-quoted remark in regard to his pictures is here ascribed to Fuseli: "He is always picturesque, of a fine color, and delights always in the right places; but he makes me call for my great-coat and umbrella." Constable's close study of nature and his fidelity in portraying it led him to expose the fallacies of a critic who had been preaching Ideal Art, "which in landscape," he said, "is sheer nonsense." He discarded the classic traditions of nature and painted her as he saw her beside the English rivers and across the breezy downs. The marshaling of critics by the biographer is interesting, his own verdict being that Constable was a great artist, whose influence upon modern landscape art has been greater than that of any other painter of the nineteenth century.

Life of Frederic William Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Sometime Dean of Canterbury. By his Son, Reginald Farrar. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 400 pages. $2, net. (Postage, 20c.)

This will rank among the important biographies of our time. Dean Farrar took a prominent part in reviving the primitive conception of Christianity as a way of life rather than as a system of doctrines. Dr. Andrew D. White has said that his noble protest against the theological vilifiers of Darwinism deserves perpetual remembrance. So does his courageous friendliness toward Colenso, when deserted even by his laundress in the storm of clerical odium raised by his work on the Pentateuch. Dean Farrar's tireless pen has probably wielded a wider influence than that of any other churchman of his time. He wrote for the people rather than the learned few, and his biography is the fitting epilogue to his works. It is a noble picture of a sincere, stainless, strenuous life that filial reverence has here presented—that of a rich-hearted man, beloved both as a teacher of boys and as a teacher of men; a rich-minded man, affluent in the treasures of learning and the gifts of imagination.

Making of English (The). By Henry Bradley, M.A., Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 245 pages. $1, net.

In this little volume Dr. Bradley gives a popular and readable account of the growth of the English language during the last thousand years. Leaving the more minute history to formal treatises on English, he gives a lucid explanation of the causes that have been at work in the formation of the language as it exists to-day, with much valuable criticism on the effect of the various changes in perfecting the language as an instrument for the expression of thought. The author finds that our language is not in all respects the ideal medium that some scholars maintain it to be. "In writing modern English special care and ingenuity are often required to avoid falling into ambiguities," he says. "Much of our poetry is obscure on a first reading, not because the diction is affected or allusive, but because the structure of the language has compelled the poet to choose between the claims of lucidity and those of emphasis or grace." Nevertheless, "modern English, viewed with reference to its grammar, has certain merits in which it is scarcely rivaled by any other tongue. In modern English the grammar does not, as it does with purely inflectional languages, obtrude itself on the attention

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where it is not wanted." Dr. Bradley discusses the debt of English to foreign languages, the various processes of word-formation, the changes of meaning that have occurred in multitudes of words, and cognate branches of his subject, with keenness, insight, and wealth of entertaining illustration. This is a good book to put into the hands of those who think that language study is necessarily "dry."

My Air-Ships. By A. Santos-Dumont. The Century Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 356 pages. $1.40, net. (Postage, 16c.)

If the problem of air-navigation is not solved, it must at least be admitted that M. Santos-Dumont has moved a long step forward in that direction. His motor-balloons are dirigible within limits, and though the advocates of the opposed system of invention—that which eliminates the balloon altogether and depends on the aeroplane—may have the best of logic in their theory, they have not yet circumnavigated a given territory and returned to the starting-point, as the author of this book has done more than once. But M. Santos-Dumont has the good sense not to claim too much; under favorable circumstances, when the wind is not too strong, a skilled aeronaut and mechanic who is willing to take his life in his hands may do some wonderful feats. That is about the position to-day; what it may be, who can say? This volume is eminently vivacious, has a pleasing personal and story-telling touch, and is admirably illustrated. It tells of experiments, accidents, adventures, and triumphs, all in a modest but spirited narrative.

New Letters of Thomas Carlyle. Edited by Alexander Carlyle. Illustrated. In 2 vols. John Lane, New York. 5½×9 in. $6, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Northern Germany: Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. With Maps and Plans. (Fourteenth Revised Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4¼×6½ in. 396 pages. $2.40, net.

Novels and Stories of Iván Turgénieff (The). Vols. VII., VIII., and IX. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8½ in.

Opening of the Mississippi (The): A Struggle for Supremacy in the American Interior. By Frederic Austin Ogg. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5⅛×8 in. 670 pages. $2, net.

Professor Ogg has given us a rather florid but intrinsically scholarly history not alone of the "discovery, exploration, and contested rights of navigation of the Mississippi River," but of the greater part of the Middle West during the period that ended with the repulse of Pakenham's army in the battle of New Orleans. To a rare degree he brings out the romance with which the Mississippi was invested during the years of Spanish and French exploration, yet his predilection for the picturesque does not affect his conclusions, which are eminently conservative. This conservatism is marked throughout the work. The travels and achievements of De Soto, Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, and their fellows are related with a wealth of detail based upon the best authorities, and the author is equally judicious in his selection of authorities when narrating the events that led up to and the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase. With such extensive territory to cover there is necessarily little attempt to sift the evidence concerning moot questions, but it is clear that Professor Ogg has embraced no opinion hastily. It is clear, too, that he is treating a subject not only familiar but of the greatest interest to him. Not the least valuable portion of his work is a discussion of the future of the Mississippi Valley. His appraisal of its importance is just, and his presentation of the necessity of the valley's retaining its agricultural character is convincing.

Order No. 11. By Caroline Abbot Stanley. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 420 pages. $1.50.

A simple, well-written story of the border country between Kansas and Missouri before and during the war. An old Virginia family settle in Missouri, bringing their slaves with them. The introduction of a Yankee schoolmistress into the household serves to bring differing opinions to light. The young folks are charming, and their romances are true to life. The evident familiarity of the author with her material and situations, and her perfectly sympathetic spirit, give value to the picture. We of the North can learn from such tales of the suffering and the sincerity of the South in the Civil War.

Peril of the Sword (The). By Col. A. F. P. Harcourt. The H. M. Caldwell Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 364 pages.

A mechanical combination of the facts in the Indian Mutiny, with several unconvincing imaginary characters. The atmosphere is not that of India; it is as English as is the spelling of the few Hindostani phrases used.

Price of Youth (The). By Margery Williams. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×7¾ in. 312 pages. $1.50.

A close study of life and character in a desolate New Jersey region. The story has humor, too, of a pleasing kind, and is in more ways than one superior to the average of recent fiction.

Rainbow Chasers (The). By John H. Whitson. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 392 pages.

Here we have American Western life portrayed—from blistering summer to blizzard-swept winter. The pot of gold sought by the land speculators still remains at the end of the rainbow. There is much cowboy talk and there are some clever characterizations in the group of people, and we are assured by the author that facts underlie all the embroidery of his fiction.

Rosary (A). By John Davidson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×7¾ in. 211 pages. $1.50, net.

For several years Mr. John Davidson has been writing poetry and essays for the English public, and in this, a recent volume, he has gathered a number of brief reflections and comments upon life, men, and opinions, put into language intended to arrest

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attention. The spirit is somewhat cynical, not especially broad-minded or impressive to a thinker. A conversation upon the portraits in the National Portrait Gallery is good. Some of the aphorisms are superficially clever. "And who are the dinner-forks?" "Average men, I suppose." "And the pitchforks?" "The critics." "And the tridents?" "My friends and I." This is a good paragraph: "Contemporary poetry is always minor poetry. Not until it has been loaded with the thought and emotion of generations of readers can poetry be said to be of age. It is the centuries that give poetry its majority."

Ruskin Relics. By W. G. Collingwood. Illustrated. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 7×10½ in. 232 pages. $2.50, net. (Postage, 25c.)

Mr. Ruskin's friend and biographer has gathered into this handsomely printed volume a great number of personal incidents, bits of talk, illustrations of Ruskin's tastes and foibles—all sorts of odds and ends which seemed to have no place in the more formal Life. In this way Ruskin is brought very close to the reader in his living and working The author thus explains his intent: Relics of heroes even the ancient Romans treasured. Relics of saints our forefathers would fight for and die for. Relics of those who in modern times have made our lives better and brighter we need not be ashamed of preserving. And among relics I count all the little incidents, the by-play of life, the anecdotes which betray character, so long as they are truly and lovingly told." There are many pictures.

Shame of the Cities (The). By Lincoln Steffens. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 306 pages. $1.20, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Sir Mortimer. By Mary Johnston. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 350 pages. $1.50.

When one gets into the heart of this romance of Elizabethan days, there is to be found a singular and stirring situation—Sir Mortimer, tortured by Spaniards in their stronghold in the new American world, becomes delirious, but even thus cannot be led into betraying his comrades' secret and safety; another, however, turns traitor, and the crafty and revengeful Spanish leader causes Sir Mortimer to believe that he himself in his semi-ravings has done the shameful thing. Sir Mortimer accepts the burden of dishonor and confesses his supposed fault to his comrades. This novel complication is cleverly handled, and the final happy issue is brought about with dramatic skill. Unfortunately, however, Miss Johnston's romance is almost fatally handicapped by the high-flown and monotonously heroic rhetoric of the characters during the first third or more of the volume. Surely, English adventurers on the Spanish Main of the type of Hawkins and Raleigh did not always converse in blank verse. One may turn with relief to the romance which was the prototype of the class to which "Sir Mortimer" belongs, and find that a vast deal more pleasure can be had from perhaps a tenth re-reading of "Westward Ho" than from the first reading of any of its imitators.

Still-Hunter (The). By Theodore S. Van Dyke. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 390 pages. $1.75, net.

A new edition, with many illustrations, of an admirable book on the art of hunting deer without dogs. Mr. Van Dyke is a veteran hunter, and his experience in this kind of sport has been long and varied. He describes the habits of the deer under all sorts of conditions, and gives chapters of excellent practical instruction covering everything that a still-hunter should know. The book is interesting, not only on account of the information which it imparts, but also because of the author's entertaining style.

Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée (The). By Margaret Sherwood. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 240 pages.

A charming excursion into fairyland by the author of that equally delightful report of a similar excursion, "Daphne." This modern pastoral recounts in Arcadian fashion the flight of a king and queen from the formality, ceremonialism, and hardness of court life, and their escape into the freedom of the woods and the open road, and their final emancipation as housekeepers, householders, and lovers in a little cottage on the seashore; with many charming bits of description by the way and several hair-breadth escapes; the whole enveloped in an atmosphere of romance and fragrant out-of-door life. The book is a piece of pure fancy very charmingly reported, without any other affectation than that which belongs to the revival of the simplicity of the earlier narrative, and with much wholesome teaching without a suggestion of didactic spirit or quality.

"Sure:" New "Chimmie Fadden" Stories. By Edward W. Townsend. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 4×7 in. 188 pages. 75 cts.

That artist in New York "tough talk," kind-hearted "Chimmie," again amuses us with his worldly philosophy and his shrewd remarks on the fads and foibles of his master, "Whiskers," his beloved mistress, "Miss Fanny," and their social friends and enemies. One at a time, these chapters are amusing; read consecutively, one wearies of their dialect.

Viking's Skull (The). By John R. Carling. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 349 pages. $1.50.

A romance containing all the proper traditional ingredients, with some more novel. A secret burial-vault containing untold treasures brings disaster upon the villains and happiness to the virtuous. Love, adventure, and an intricate and dramatic plot reaching back to a Viking of the ninth century should satisfy the most inveterate novel-reader.

Works of Lord Byron: Vol. VII. Poetry. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5¼×8½ in. 458 pages. $2.

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Works of William Makepeace Thackeray (The). Vols. X. and XI. **History of Henry Esmond, Esq.** Illustrated. (Kensington Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in.

Yeoman (The). By Charles Kennett Burrow. John Lane, New York. 5×7½ in. 305 pages. $1.50.

The wholesome, breezy downs of Dorsetshire are the setting for a group of interesting folk who say what they think and are sufficiently alive to develop naturally. The yeoman, a hard-headed, narrow-minded farmer, is warped by jealousy of his prosperous cousin, and therein lies the tragic element of the tale. The younger generation come to a better understanding, and, after some schooling in sorrow, emerge upon a peaceful level of living.

Young America in the Hands of his Friends: A Political Drama. By Arthur W. Sanborn. James H. West Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 82 pages. 75c.

Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

Vicious Indian Reservations

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I wish to thank Mr. George Kennan for his article in The Outlook of February 27, entitled "Indian Lands and Fair Play," and also to express my gratitude to the editors for bringing the matter considered to the attention of the President. From close personal relation with this unfortunate people, however—at first in a mission and afterwards as a Government field matron, where I made a study of the Indian character and his surroundings for nearly seven years—I am convinced that the greatest of all wrongs from which he suffers is the reservation wrong.

That wicked people in the South ill-treat the negro is of course true, and they would do the same in the North, I have no doubt, if the circumstances were the same, for human nature is, essentially, the same everywhere; but the negro has this advantage—his wrongs are known, and he has the benefit of our civilization. Much as the burning of a few of them is to be deplored, what is it to be compared to the slow and steady decay of a race with a heritage of diseased and suffering bodies, ignorant minds, and bewildered consciences, and without hope?

The schools can never give the Indian a knowledge of the world as it exists. White children get their knowledge of the world from contact with it, not from the schools alone. The educated Indian, if he goes back to the reservation, is in worse condition in a few years than he would be without an education. He goes from plenty to abject poverty. Instead of the encouragement that he receives from teachers in the non-reservation schools, he goes to discouragements of no end. Could not some incorruptible friends of the race be found who could be trusted to buy, with the Indians' own money, homes in the older communities for these children of the Nation? With perhaps twenty in a town, with responsibility for their welfare impressed upon the moral sense of the people, it seems to me that this Indian problem might soon be solved.

I wish also to say that the breaking up of the reservation and the distribution of dishonest Government employees and other white people among people of better principles would be of great benefit to the country, and would, perhaps, enable them to see themselves as they really are. S. E. M.

Appreciation Appreciated

To the Editors of The Outlook:

May I not ask the privilege of thanking through your columns the many men and women who, from all over the land, write to tell me of the pleasure the Roosevelt articles have given them? I would gladly answer their letters individually, but that became long since a physical impossibility. So, will you let me say to them how glad I am that I have spoken out of their hearts as well as of my own? I had thought to ask room for this merely. But here comes a letter from Columbus, Ohio, that is so typical in its simple earnestness of them all that I cannot forbear setting it down here:

"I am a plain, uneducated workingwoman," the writer says, "and far from being a hero-worshiper, but I have watched Theodore Roosevelt's career with admiration and enthusiasm. After reading The Outlook articles I thought of my mother, long since gone home. Left a widow with five children, she kept a home for us, and by thrift, good management, and strict economy raised us to be self-respecting, honorable men and women. When we children would question why certain things should be done, the answer in her firm, quiet voice would be, 'Because it is right,' and the matter was settled. No argument was possible after hearing her say that.

"Such a mother's training has made it possible to some extent to appreciate Roosevelt, the man. Now that these articles are in book form I shall keep a copy to be read by every boy in whom I am interested."

With such followers grasping the true meaning of such a leader our country is safe. Let, then, the heathen rage.

JACOB A. RIIS.

The Status of Hawaii

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In your issue of January 16, in noticing the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the right of a Porto Rican woman to land in the United States, you say that

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this decision applies probably also to Filipinos and Hawaiians.

The status of Hawaiians as full-fledged citizens of the United States cannot now be questioned. Hawaii became part of the United States, not as a result of conquest, but by joint action by the two bodies of Congress after a treaty of annexation had been proffered by the then Republic of Hawaii and the necessary votes in the Senate to pass the treaty seemed doubtful. The Organic Act of the Territory in paragraph 1 of Section 4 reads: "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii." My purpose in calling your attention to the above facts is not so much to correct the error as to protest at the expression by the press of the idea that Hawaii stands in the same category with Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippines—an idea based possibly upon a feeling that all non-contiguous territory should be treated alike—an idea not justified by Hawaii's history and civilization, or the Acts of Congress.

ALBERT F. JUDD.

Honolulu, Hawaii.

Deaf Children in the Schools

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Next summer deaf children will be admitted to Philadelphia Vacation Schools under the Board of Education, to be taught with hearing children in the regular classes. Last year this was tried as an experiment, eight schools holding a total of fifteen deaf. The teachers became much interested in these less fortunate children, finding they gave no trouble, were tractable, grateful, and usually apt in manual work. All these deaf children understood lip-reading and had some ability to speak. Most of them had been taught in the Mount Airy Institute for the Deaf. This is closed in summer. There are then many deaf children in the city needing what vacation schools can give—to be taken off the streets, occupied usefully, and also trained to mingle with normal people in ordinary life—an important consideration for those who must support themselves. One deaf girl entered a vacation school in a spirit of rivalry. She and another, having finished together their training in Miss Garrett's Home for the Deaf, had since been attending public schools trying to outstrip each other. She took the Vacation School as her opportunity. Both plan to be there next summer.

A pathetic child was brought to a Vacation School who had lost an arm because sent out to earn money when too young. He was an unhappy little fellow, who told the principal in a shamefaced aside that he could not make things like others, as he was only "half a boy." Tactfully she roused his interest, teaching him that "the loss of his arm was only a misfortune." He learned to fasten his work to a bench, and made a hammock-needle, a letter-box, etc. He was taught how hammocks were made. This he could not do himself, but he taught about three dozen boys, one of whom made him a hammock. He left school taking these and "better things that he did not possess when he came—self-respect, self-reliance, a better opinion of himself and the world in general, and the courage to try all things that hereafter come in his way." Deaf boys were among those whom he taught. One of the significant things shown in the exhibition was a hammock labeled, "Made by a deaf boy who was taught by a one-armed boy." This school held seven deaf boys, each being so placed that he was surrounded by normal children. It was found that a deaf boy preferred to ask information of a hearing child, rather than of one who, being deaf, might have missed the meaning like himself. Signs were never used other than a light touch to attract attention.

"I am glad to do anything in my power to advance this beautiful work among the deaf," says the supervisor of these schools. "I was happy to notice not only the progress made by these children but the delight of the teachers in the work. Never did one hesitate when asked to admit a deaf child into her class."

* *

A Brook Farm Survivor

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In a recent article on the late Parke Godwin you refer to him as "the last of the old Brook Farm group of idealistic communists." This is incorrect, as there is at least one surviving member of the Brook Farm group—Mrs. Osborne Macdaniel, sister of the late Charles A. Dana. Mrs. Macdaniel spent more than four years at Brook Farm, and was actively associated in the management of that unique experiment, occupying the relative position in the domestic economy of the community that her brother filled in the general conduct of the association's affairs. She was in thorough sympathy with the high ideals of the founders of Brook Farm, and her friendship with George Ripley and other associates continued long after the community had been abandoned.

Mrs. Macdaniel not only held fast to the humanitarian ideals which the Brook Farm community tried to realize, but in after years has taken an active part in various social reform movements. She has been especially interested in the work of the Society for Ethical Culture, of which she was one of the first members, and in the movement for a wiser and juster system of land ownership advocated by Henry George. Her sympathy with every effort for social regeneration is as marked to-day as it was sixty years ago, and her enthusiasm for a just order of society has known no abatement.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

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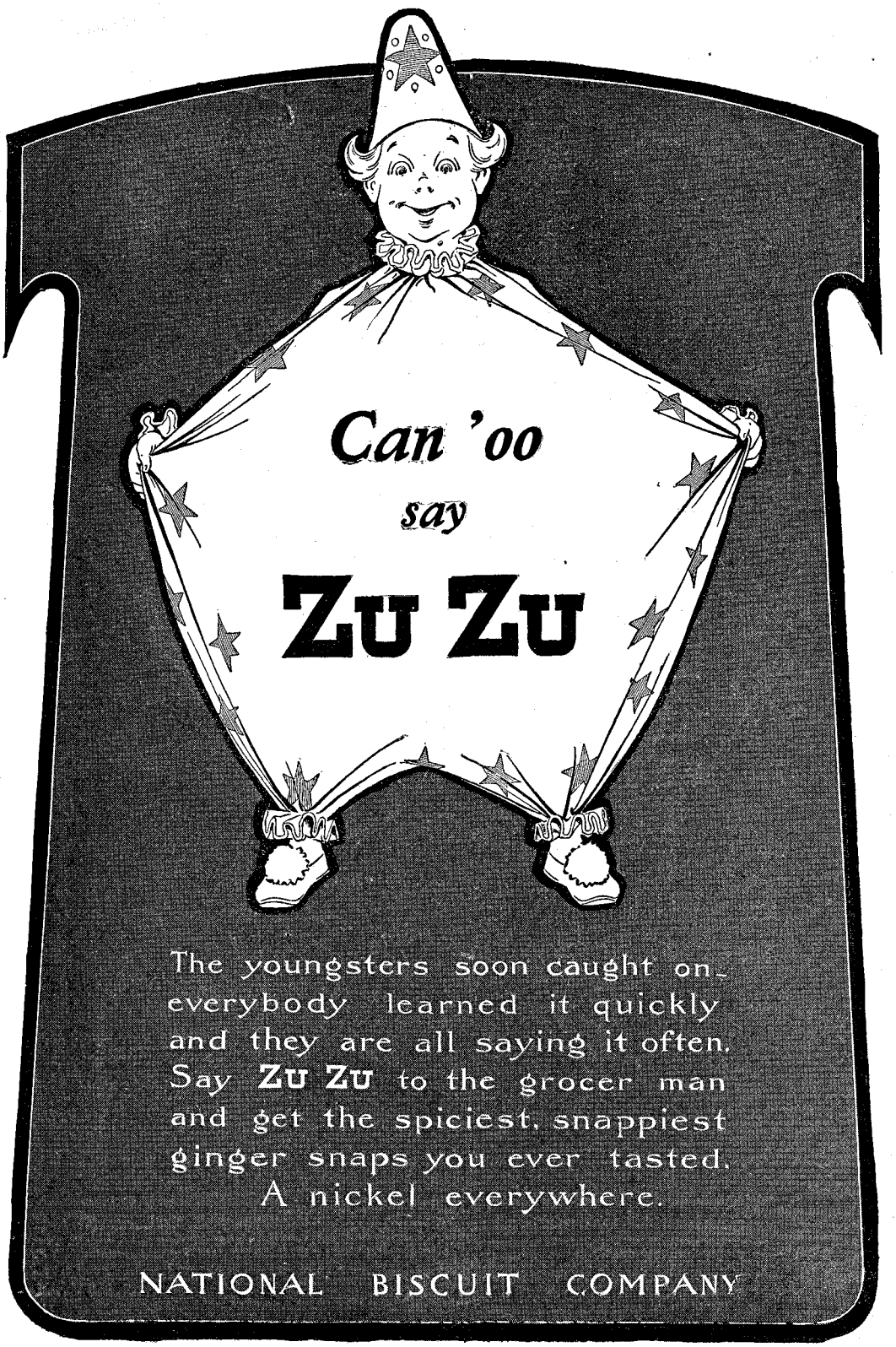
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GAME of pronunciation. Fifty cents. Send stamp for information. Charles Harris, Oxford, Mass.

WANTED—Position as companion or managing housekeeper. References. Address No. 9,159, The Outlook.

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RENT, Stockbridge, Mass., furnished cottage; elevated, attractive, spring water, good sanitation. No. 9,165, The Outlook.

WANTED—A working housekeeper for a small inn at Orient, Long Island. References required. Address Lock Box K, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.

A woman of experience and social standing, prepared for administration of college dormitory or boarding school, desires position as matron or housekeeper. Address No. 9,183, The Outlook.

TENOR desires position in church quartette. References. Address Tenor, No. 8,393, The Outlook.

BRYN Mawr graduate, aged 33, would go abroad without salary as companion. No. 8,083, The Outlook.

FAMILIES and institutions in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 48 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.

EUROPE—Wanted, young men planning to fill university or other teaching positions to train for unique, inspiring, and remunerative summer work involving European travel. Write C. W. Williams, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

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WANTED—Position by teacher and college graduate, as tutor during summer and high school teacher next year. References. No. 9,259, The Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, with experience in teaching, desires employment for the summer as governess, coach for backward pupils, or companion. E. A. R., 152 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A woman of wide experience desires a responsible position in either school or college. An excellent disciplinarian. Address Assistant, No. 9,171, The Outlook.

FINISHING governess desires position in family. Fluent English, French, German, Italian. Music. Highest references. No. 9,167, The Outlook.

CULTURED lady desires position as traveling companion. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Highest references. No. 9,169, The Outlook.

YOUNG English lady desires position as companion, amanuensis, or invalid's attendant. References. No. 9,285, The Outlook.

POSITION as governess or companion, by a teacher during summer vacation. References exchanged. Address No. 9,315, The Outlook.

REFINED, educated woman, experienced teacher and governess, desires position, Capable of taking entire charge of house and children. No. 9,309, The Outlook.

WANTED for Adoption—a girl about one year old, healthy, born in wedlock, to be absolutely surrendered. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, No. 9,305, The Outlook.

PRIVATE Secretary, four years' experience, college graduate, desires position immediately. Address No. 9,097, The Outlook.

FRENCH or Swiss governess, Protestant preferred, for 2 little girls, 3 and 5 years. Thorough experience in physical care of young children and highest recommendations required. Address Mrs. Bradley, 46 Scott St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG man trained for social work, with experience in large Eastern charity organization society, desires opportunity for greater usefulness. No. 9,059, The Outlook.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer. Young man desires position, chance for good advancement. Is a Christian. References of ability and character given. Address No. 9,087, The Outlook.

GRADUATE of Amherst and Yale—married, of unusual experience as tutor—is willing to take two boys abroad June next for year or more. Teaches all preparatory subjects. Year to be spent in Germany, France, and England. Best references. Head English Department, Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or companion. Ten years in one place. Address No. 9,101, The Outlook.

A teacher, graduate of Yale, desires employment during three months summer vacation as tutor or training companion. No. 9,123, The Outlook.

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A teacher of experience wishes to give instrumental music in one or more families for the summer months. References. Address M. A. P., Wellesley, Mass.

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REFINED, educated young North German lady wishes summer position as companion. Traveling preferred. Good linguist. Extensive European experience. Highest references. Address No. 8,907, The Outlook.

CONGREGATIONAL minister nearly ten years in present pastorate seeks change of field. Excellent references. Address No. 9,229, The Outlook.

CARE of children.—An experienced trained nurse will open her home in the Woodbridge hills, Conn. A healthful, happy summer is assured. M. G. M., 445 George St., New Haven, Conn.

"MRS. Tubbs's Telegram." Comedy, 25c. Highest indorsements from dramatic clubs and church workers. Send stamp for circular. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

LADY possessing beautiful suburban home would receive two children for the summer. Address No. 9,227, The Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, experienced, wishes position as tutor or companion during summer. Highest references. No. 9,225, The Outlook.

BUSINESS opportunities.—Gentleman of character, investing $5,000, may have real estate security and lucrative salaried position with established corporation. Security, 627 Temple Court, New York City.

WANTED immediately, an experienced manager having $5,000 for good-going, high-rated manufacturing firm. Salary satisfactory. Address A. M., No. 8,541, The Outlook.

WIDOWERS, guardians, etc., put boys into my home, in interesting Eastern city. I devote myself to them; get them ready for business or college. Highest references. Master of Arts, No. 9,313, The Outlook.

ART and manual arts master would render service during summer. Experienced traveler. England, Paris, New England. No. 9,303, The Outlook.

EDUCATED French gentleman, experienced teacher, wishes position with boys during summer. References. Write Prof. R., 184 Walnut St., East Providence, R. I.

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CULTURED, attractive widow, 35, unincumbered, would care for home of widower or bachelor. No objection to children. No. 9,113, The Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER and companion.—Educated young woman (trained nurse) will help delicate mother in caring for home and children. Competent and agreeable. Can take entire charge. Salary moderate. Reference. Address No. 9,111, The Outlook.

POSITION as mother's helper, experienced teacher, available June 1st. A. Darnell, Oldbridge, N. J.

WANTED—Position as laboratory assistant, chemistry and physics. Woman, B.S., twenty-seven. Box 95, Milton, N. Y.

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STENOGRAPHER, young woman, desires position for the summer in country, camping or traveling; French, German. References. No. 9,115, The Outlook.

COLLEGE student desires position as companion or tutor to parties traveling abroad in summer. Box 643, Hanover, N. H.

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ADVERTISER, tactful and of good address, desires position in office of out-of-town hotel or sanitarium; some experience. Best references. Address No. 9,237, Outlook.

A teacher of thorough education wishes employment for the summer. Office work, secretary, or companion. Address No. 9,175, The Outlook.

ART teacher, attending the St. Louis Exposition, would chaperon several young girls. Testimonials. Address No. 9,177, The Outlook.

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MATRON, companion, or housekeeper (full charge) in refined household, by educated, middle-aged lady. References exchanged. J. B., 480 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

YOUNG lady of excellent German education, teaching at All Saints' School, Sioux Falls, desires position as governess or companion. Well versed in German, English, and French; also some acquirements on the piano. No objection to travel. Address E. v. D., All Saints' School, Sioux Falls, S. D.

COMPANION—School principal wishes to earn trip to St. Louis Exposition, or farther West. References given. Address No. 9,307, The Outlook.

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WANTED—Position as companion or managing housekeeper. References. Address No. 9,159, The Outlook.

VASSAR student wishes position tutor (Latin, mathematics), secretary, or companion. Highest references. M. Freund, Bensonhurst, N. Y.

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THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

is of great assistance to Outlook readers seeking *Positions* or *Business Opportunities*, or looking for *Help* in all the better grades. An advertisement in The Outlook Want Department is almost certain to bring results. *The rate for notices in this Department is* Five Cents *for each word or initial, address included. Orders should be sent (with remittance) at least ten days prior to publication.*

GAME of pronunciation. Fifty cents. Send stamp for information. Charles Harris, Oxford, Mass.

SHOPPING of all kinds made easy for out of town residents by correspondence. Purchasers placed in direct communication with established houses. Samples and estimates procured. Materials matched. Small details promptly attended to. Address No. 9,401, The Outlook.

MOTHER'S Helper—Pleasant home, permanent position, minister's family, five children. Manse, North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BRYN Mawr graduate, aged 33, would go abroad without salary as companion. No. 8,083, The Outlook.

FAMILIES and institutions in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 48 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.

EUROPE—Wanted, young men planning to fill university or other teaching positions to train for unique, inspiring, and remunerative summer work involving European travel. Write C. W. Williams, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

A teacher of experience wishes to give instrumental music in one or more families for the summer months. References. Address M. A. P., Wellesley, Mass.

A good position is always open for a competent man. His difficulty is to find it. We have openings for high-grade men in all capacities—Executive, Technical, and Clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. "Right places for right men. Right men for right places." Write for plan and booklet. Hapgoods (Inc.), Suite 511, 309 Broadway, New York.

EXPERIENCED teacher will take two or three boys to mountains or shore. College preparation, athletics. References given and required. E. N. L., 618 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A WIDOW wishes to chaperon a young girl desirous of spending next winter in New York. Home and social advantages exceptional. Best references mutually essential. Address No. 8,901, The Outlook.

SHOPPING—Samples sent. Orders filled promptly. Suits and hats to order. Highest references. M. W. Wightman & Co., 44 West 22d St., New York.

A cultured woman, as secretary, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility. Highest references. Address No. 9,529, Outlook.

A lady, refined, well educated, highest New York references, wishes position as chaperon or traveling companion. Experienced in foreign travel. Could make herself of great value to just the right parties. No. 9,533, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED traveler, governess, or companion desires summer position in May. German, French, English, and piano. Miss C. K. Lorenz, 3439 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED High School teacher desires employment for summer as tutor or superintendent of exhibit at St. Louis. No. 9,535, The Outlook.

A college woman whose sabbatical year begins June, nineteen hundred and four, would like in some useful way to pay her expenses to the East. An experienced traveler; good financier; good sailor; good chaperon. No. 9,527, The Outlook.

WANTED—Chicago agency for Eastern manufacturer. Metal or food lines preferred. Have had wide experience and can make success of your business. Satisfactory references given. Address No. 9,517, The Outlook.

FOR Sale—Edison Mimeograph for typewriter. Eureka Duplicator. Write Rev. C. L. Palmer, 186 Highland Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.

ERICSSON Hot-Air Pump; also Pony Cart, for sale at half-cost. Box 117, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER or matron desires position in school for next fall. Experienced. References. No. 9,377, The Outlook.

AN experienced chaperon desires re-engagement, temporary or permanent. For particulars address Miss Buckler, 1309 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

WANTED for Adoption—a girl about one year old, healthy, born in wedlock, to be absolutely surrendered. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, No. 9,305, The Outlook.

HOMESTEAD, Montclair, N. J., to rent for summer months. Large grounds, ample piazzas, stable, tennis court. Very convenient to Golf Links, trolley, and railroad. No. 9,099, The Outlook.

TEACHERS, Principals, Governesses—immediate vacancies and for September. Fall orders being received. Communicate now in time for annual bulletin. Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency, 3 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

REFINED, educated young North German lady wishes summer position as companion. Traveling preferred. Good linguist. Extensive European experience. Highest references. Address No. 8,907, The Outlook.

LADY having had entire charge of boarding-house for two seasons wishes position as assistant housekeeper in hotel, school, or club. Very willing. References. Address Miss J. B. Whipple, 72 Ayrault St., Newport, R. I.

KNOWN teacher and author, Harvard graduate, and son, Columbia graduate, will receive summer pupils at Silver Bay; classes or lectures elsewhere on Lake George. References galore. Lawton, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN tutorship wanted for the summer by young man, university graduate, specialist in German; speaks German fluently. Address No. 9,481, The Outlook.

TEA-ROOMS for sale.—Well established in heart of New York City, with lease of building, fully furnished. No. 9,483, The Outlook.

TYPEWRITING.—Manuscripts of all kinds accurately and promptly typewritten. Very moderate rates. Address H. Stern, 372 Fifth Ave., New York.

TWO *furnished rooms and bath, $60* a month, Madison Ave. between 77th and 78th Sts. Immediate possession. References required. Mrs. L. Stevens, 1011 Madison Ave. Tel. 2895-79.

FOR Sale—Secluded summer residence, yet near neighbors; house 10 rooms; running water; overlooking beautiful river 200 yards distant; plenty of fruit and berries; plenty of land; fine barn; good bathing, boating, and fishing. Price $3,500. Apply for further particulars. Address No. 9,397, The Outlook.

HOLYOKE graduate desires to travel abroad or in this country as Companion or Governess. No. 9,319, The Outlook.

YOUNG English lady, accomplished musician, clever artist, wishes position in country with family where there are young people, of whom she is very fond. At liberty May 1st. Highest New York references. No. 9,341, The Outlook.

MASSEUR and Companion—Lady of experience and refinement would like position with lady wishing service of skilled masseur, reader, and companion. Is accustomed to travel, and is capable of taking entire charge on journeys. Best of references. Address D, No. 3,850, The Outlook.

SECRETARY—Young woman, six years in private schools, desires position in autumn, resident or visiting. Experienced and competent stenographer and accountant. No. 9,425, The Outlook.

NEW Hampshire—Attractive rooms looking upon old-fashioned garden, New England elms. Near first-class inn, churches, libraries, physicians. References exchanged. Address No. 9,427, The Outlook.

WANTED—For the summer, by a lady of experience and refinement, a position as companion, chaperon, or to care for home. Address C. K., 89 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

REFINED German lady (diplomée) desires responsible position as companion (traveling), secretary, or finishing governess. Perfect English, German, and French. Highest references, No. 9,383, The Outlook.

BUSINESS opportunities.—Gentleman of character, investing $5,000, may have real estate security and lucrative salaried position with established corporation. Security, 627 Temple Court, New York City.

POSITION as a boy's guide and tutor, by Princeton University student. Experienced traveler, of correct habits and good address. References. No. 8,815, The Outlook.

ADVERTISER, tactful and of good address, desires position in office of out-of-town hotel or sanitarium; some experience. Best references. Address No. 9,237, Outlook.

WHY strain your eyes by writing when you can save them by using the Automatic Writer? Endorsed by Oculists. Address E. F. Black, 1515 Shatto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

I can place you at once in a good position if you are a competent man with business training. R. S. Mighill, 1 Union Sq., New York.

WANTED immediately, an experienced manager having $5,000 for a high-rated, good-going manufacturing business. Salary satisfactory. Address D. D., No. 8,541, Outlook.

"NEW York Service Company" transacts all kinds of business for persons living out of town. We buy or sell for you; do errands; "find out things;" do whatever you want done here, often better than you could do it yourself. Charges moderate. Write, as above, inclosing postage, 874 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED house to rent for summer. Spring water. All conveniences. Answer Connecticut, No. 9,293, The Outlook.

FLORENCE, Italy.—Two American ladies would like eight girls who wish foreign advantages. Home, chaperonage, history, history of art, Italian. $1,000, October to June. References. No. 9,491, The Outlook.

WANTED—Position as nurse and companion to an invalid of either sex, by an experienced, educated, and refined woman who has just finished three years of such service. Can give the highest references; is accustomed to travel. Address No. 9,497, Outlook.

A Teachers' College graduate, thoroughly conversant with the French language, desires a position for the summer. Address No. 9,489, The Outlook.

A trained nurse in country home will take entire charge of child under two years during summer. References exchanged. Address Edith Kinsley, Cambridge, Vt.

YOUNG woman, teacher, desires position as companion, or tutor for young children during summer. No objections to traveling. Address No. 9,519, The Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper wanted.—Woman to assist in the care of four children in Montclair, N. J. Must be healthy, fond of children, willing and obliging. References required and given. Address with full particulars and state wages expected. No. 999, The Outlook.

EXPERIENCED nurse or nursery governess wanted for summer to care for child two years old. Willing to go to the country. Good references required. Apply 195 Harrison St., Brooklyn.

TEACHER in preparatory department in a boarding school for girls desires position as governess for the summer months. References given. No. 9,523, The Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, attendant, person of refinement, capable and systematic in every department, desires situation. References unexceptionable. No. 9,375, The Outlook.

TUTOR.—A professional private tutor with twelve years' experience seeks a position for the summer. Proficient in organ and piano music. Harvard, No. 9,381, Outlook.

TRAVELING Companion.—A young, well-educated man of good family, speaking eight languages, desires position as traveling companion. Kindly address Companion, 325 W. 30th St., N. Y.

REFINED gentlewoman, with a sunny nature, desires a position as companion for young or aged lady living in or near New York. References most substantial personages of New York and vicinity. Address No. 9,385, The Outlook.

SINGING books wanted by a struggling missionary church. Rev. E. F. Blanchard, Tallman, New York.

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Husbands and wives (and single men and women as well) are eager applicants for membership in the CENTURY LIFE-INSURANCE CLUB. 'Tis the pleasantest way to save money, and at the same time secure the best life-insurance.

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